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E. M. Brock
1957-1958

<u>Alaska</u>

Catalogue

#368-995

#1033-1357

Journal

1957

1958

Species Accounts

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1957-1958

Alaska

Catalogue 1957
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May 30 Barrow Village, Alaska

flat skin
368 ♀ Lemmus sub T.L = 109 wt. = 29.7
U.H. = 1mm ; bridge no scars

flat skin
369 ♀ Lemmus sub T.L = 117 wt = 29.7
U.H = 1mm ; gap ? no scars

May 29
~~wt = 25.1~~
flat skin
370 ♂ Lemmus sub T.L. = 111 wt = 25.1
T = 9 ; ep −

flat skin
371 ♀ Lemmus ad T.L = 130 wt. = 46.5
U.H = 2 ; gap no scars

flat skin
372 ♀ Lemmus ad T.L = 131 wt. = 48.1
U.H = 2 ; scars at least 5 (3/2) ; gap

May 28
flat skin
373 ♀ Lemmus sub? TL = 99 wt. 25.5
U.H = 1 gap? no scars

May 31
flat skin
374 ♂ Lemmus ad TL = 134 wt. 50.7
T = ? flac? ; ep + ; sem vesic large

flat skin
375 ♀ Lemmus ad TL = 130 wt. = 41.1
U.H = 1.5 large gap, large nipples, scars questionable

June 1
flat skin
376 ♂ Lemmus ad TL = 127 wt. 33.4
T = 10 ; ep −

June 2 Pt. Barrow near Barrow Construction Camp, Alaska
ARE 377 ♂ King Eider 2016 grams Testis = 30

May 30 Mead River near Nigisaktuvik River ± 60 mi. S Barrow, Alaska
378 ♂ Lagopus lagopus wt. 694.7 Testes 15.5 x 11.2

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June 4 Wainright, Northern Alaska

		Sex	Sp.	Trap site	TL	wt	Testes UH	V plug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
ARL study skin	379	♂ ad	Lemmus		146-	14-	20-9	-68.1 g	ep+ T=14			
Rausch skins	380	♂ sub	"		107	31.9	9	ep-				
	38?	♂ sub	"		126	35.6	10	ep+				
	382	♂ juv	"		81	11.6	4	ep-				
	383	♀ ad	"		141	45.1	U.H.= 2	no	Gap	nipples large	2/0?	No
	384	♂ sub	"		111	23.0	4	—				
	385	♀ sub	"		112	27.0	1.5	no	Gap	0	0	No
	386	♂ sub	"		102	20.9	8	—				
	387	♂ sub	"		119	30.0	10	+				
	388	♀ sub	"		110	26.3	1	no	Bridge	0	0	No
	389	♂ ad	"		181	73.9	12	+				

All these animals are going to Rausch

June 5

		Sex	Sp.	Trap site	TL	wt	Testes UH	V plug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
Rausch	390	♂ ad	"		152	69.3	12	+				
	391	♀ sub?	"		138	37.2	1	no	Bridge	0	0	No
	392	♂ sub	"		129	37.4	11	+				
	393	♂ ad?	"		141	56.8	11	+				
	394	♂ ad?	"		133	46.5	11	+?				
	395	♀ sub	"		113	27.4	1	No	Gap	0	0	No
	396	♂ ad	"		149	56.7	13	+				
	397	♀ juv?	"		105	21.2	1	No	Gap	0	0	No
	398	♀ sub	"		122	33.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No

June 10 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

		Sex	Sp.	Trap site	TL	wt	Testes UH	V plug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
Flat skin	399	♂ sub	"	Tran I 1.0	112	31.9	11	–?				
ARL study skin	400	♂ ad	Dicrostonyx	Tran II 0.8	135	65.4	9	+	135-12-17-6-65.4 g			

June 19

		Sex	Sp.	Trap site	TL	wt	Testes UH	V plug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
ARL Maher study skin	401	♂ ad	Dicro	—	124	48.9	8	—				

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June 9 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

402 Clutch of 4 pintail eggs (incomplete clutch)

403 Clutch of 5 longspur eggs

June 12

404 Incomplete clutch of 1 red phalarope egg

405 Clutch of 4 black-bellied plover eggs

June 14

406 Clutch of 4 pectoral sandpiper eggs

	Sex	Sp.	Trap site	TL	wt.	Testes u.h.	V plug eps ±	Bridge gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
June 15	o										
study skin ARL 407	♂ ad	Dicros	Tran VIII 0.8	132	63.2	7	—				

132-9-19-6-63.2

June 19

408 Red pole nest and incomplete clutch of one egg

June 20

ARL 409 ♀ Red pole wt. 15.0 Brood patch present largest ovum 7 mm

June 23 Barrow, Northern Alaska

Raised in captivity Died Dec. 1953 prepared June 1957

ARL 410 ♂ Mustela rixosa 166-17-21-10-34.9g

June 21 Doctor Island, 5 miles SE Pt Barrow, Northern Alaska

(collected by Pete Sovalik)

✓ 411 ♂ Sabine Gull wt 174.4g Testes 8 x 11

~~May 2~~ June 25 Nigisaktuvik River near Mead River ± 60 mi. S Barrow, Northern Alaska

Captured by Pete Sovalik on May 28 Killed on June 25

ARL 412 ♂ Citellus parryi 41~~9~~-120-65-12-740.3g Testes = 8mm

June 26 Barrow, Northern Alaska

	Sex	Sp.	Trap site	TL	wt.	Testes u.h.	V plug eps ±	Bridge gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
413	♀ sub	Lemmus	—	120	29.2	5	No	Gap	8 13mm	—	No
June 26											
study skin ✓ 414	♂ ad	"	—	157	58.0	13	+				
June 6 Wainright, Northern Alaska											
415	♂ sub	"	—	113	32.6	8	—				
skull not saved 416	♀ ad	"	—	145	41.3	2.5	No	Gap	0	3/1	No

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June 6 Wainright, Northern Alaska

	Sex	sp	trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes u H	V plug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
skull not saved 417	♂ ad	Lemmus	—	142	47.9	8	—				
418	♂ ad	"	—	142	47.9	12	+				
Skin + skull not saved 419	♀ sub	"	—	135	32.5	2	No	Bones Broken	0	0	No
420	♀ sub	"	—	116	32.2	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
421	♀ ad	"	—	141	53.3	2	No	Gap	0	0	No
422	♀ sub?	"	—	111	23.7	1	No	Gap	0	0	No
423	♀ ad	"	—	145	61.0	2.5	No	Gap	0	3/6	No
424	♂ ad	"	—	137	43.7	10	+ ?				
425	♀ ad	"	—	136	40.8	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
426	♂ sub	"	—	99	23.5	7	—				
Head ~~Skull~~ missing skin not saved poor condition 427	♀ sub	"	—	about ? 125	without head 29.7	2	No	Gap	0	2/3 ?	large nipples some lact.
428	♀ ad	"	—	136	38.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
429	♂ ad	"	—	147	55.2	12	+				
430	♂ ad	"	—	151	69.0	12	+				
431	♀ juv	"	—	96	17.1	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
no skull or femur 432	♀ sub?	"	—	103	20.6	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
433	♂ ad	"	—	165	85.5	13	+				
June 27 Barrow, Northern Alaska											
434	♂ ad	"	—	147	60.0	10	+				
435	♂ sub	"	—	118	30.1	9	—				
436	♂ sub?	"	—	128 ~~33.6~~	33.6	12	+				
437	♂ ad	"	—	143	46.2	12	+				
June 28											
438	♂ sub	"	T I 2.0	118	40.5	9	—				
439	♀ sub	"	T II 0.8	125	38.2	6	No	Gap	1/6 11mm	0	No

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June 28 Barrow, Northern Alaska

No.	Sex	sp	trap site	T.L.	wt	Testes L×H	V plug sp ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
440	♀ sub	Lemmus	II 2.6	127	53.1	2.5	No	Gap	2/7 10mm	0	No
June 30											
441	♂ sub	"	—	129	32.6	10	+				
442	♂ sub	"	II 2.6	129	38.4	11	+				
443	♀ sub	"	II 2.6	120	39.9	3	No	Gap	3/3 9mm	0	No
June 7	Wainwright, Northern Alaska										
444	♂ sub	Lemmus	—	115	32.6	9	—				
445	♀ sub?	"	—	103	23.9	1.5	No	Gap?	0	0	No
446	♀ juv	"	—	91	12.8	2	No	Gap?	0	0	No
447	♂ ad?	"	—	127	46.4	10	+				
July 2	Barrow, Northern Alaska										
448 (uterine tract reserved)	♀ ad	Lemmus	V 4.8	135	47.7	2.5	No	Gap	5/3 7mm	2/5	Prominent Yes
449	♀ ad	"	—	142	50.8	1.5	No	Gap	0	3/4??	No
July 3											
450	♂ ad	"	VI 8.0	130	45.0	10	+				

July 2

451 ♂ Longspur T = 5 × 7

July 3 Nigisaktuvik River near Mead River ± 60 mi. S of Barrow, Alaska

Captured by Pety Sovalik on May 28 killed July 3

452 ♀ Citellus parryi 354-87-55-10- 559 grams

July 6 Barrow, Northern Alaska

453 ♂ Ruddy Turnstone wt 106.1g T = 5 × 2

July 7

454 ♀ Red-backed Sandpiper Largest ovum 2mm

455 ♂ Semi-palmated plover wt. 46.2g T = 2.5 × 7 mm

study skin + skel 456 ♂ Lemmus 63-8-13-3- 4.9g born about June 22 Died July 7

~~study skin + skel 457~~

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July 8 Barrow, Northern Alaska

+ study skin + skel 457 ♀ Lemmus 64-8-14-3-4.3g Born about June 20 Died July 8

	Sex	Sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt	Testes U.H.	V plug ep ±	Bulge gap	emb	scars	Lact
July 6 ~~458~~											
458	♂ ad	Lemmus	IX 7.0	155	96.5	12	+				~~No~~
459	♀ ad	"	IX 10.0	129	63.9	11	Yes (Reproductive tract saved)	Gap	5 20mm	2 resorb No	No
July 7											
460	♂ ad	"	X 2.6		75.6	12	+				
July 8											
461	♂ ad	"	X 2.4	136	72.4	13	+				

ARL July 9 462 ♂ Yellow-billed Loon wt 7.5 lbs approx length Bill to tail 31 inches T 15×4

	Sex	Sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt	Testes U.H.	V plug ep ±	Bulge gap	emb	scars	Lact
July 10											
463	♂ ad	Lemmus	III A 1.4	137	82.0	12	+				
464	♂ ad	"	III A 4.6	155	86.4	11	+				
465	♂ ad	"	III. A 6.4	142	62.5	10	+				
466	♂ ad	"	III A 2.2	130	57.3	10	+				

Barrow Village, Northern Alaska

	Sex	Sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt	Testes U.H.	V plug ep ±	Bulge gap	emb	scars	Lact
Skull, femur not saved Broken 467	♂ ad	Lemmus	—	139	62.0	10	+				

July 11 Barrow, Northern Alaska

	Sex	Sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt	Testes U.H.	V plug ep ±	Bulge gap	emb	scars	Lact
~~468~~	~~♀ ad~~	~~Lemmus~~	~~III B 0.4~~	~~137~~	~~82.0~~	~~12~~	~~+~~				
468	♀ ad	Lemmus	III B 0.4	135	70.6	1.5	Yes	Gap	5mm 9 2/7	2/5	Yes

July 9 Beaufort, Northern Alaska

469 ♀ Citellus parryi 397-105-60-10-720 gms (collector unknown, Caught July 3, 57, Killed July 9, 1957)

July 12 Barrow, Northern Alaska

470 ? Fledgling red-backed sandpiper wt. 36.2g

471 ♂ " " " " wt. 32.7g T=2×1

July 12 Beaufort, Northern Alaska

ARL 472 ♀ Citellus parryi 399-107-60-10-626.5g (Received July 3, 1957, killed July 12, 1957, collector unknown)

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L 7

Date	No.	Sex	Sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H	V plug ♀ ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact.
July 12	Barrow, Northern Alaska											
	473	♂	Fledgling red-backed sandpiper wt. = 34.6 T = 2 × .5									
July 10	474	♀	Snow bunting				wt. = 31.9			largest ovum		.5 mm
July 13	475	♀?	Fledgling red-backed sandpiper wt = 36.0									
July 14	476	♂	Red phalarope				wt. 45.9			T = 2 × 4		
	477	♂?	Fledgling red-backed sandpiper wt. 32.3							T? = 2 × .5		
July 13	Pitt Point, Northern Alaska											
	478	♂	Fledgling snowy owl				wt 203.3			T = 5 × 1.5		
July 12	Barrow, Northern Alaska											
	479	♂ ad	Lemmus	III A 0.0	152	76.7	12	+				
July 14	480	♂ ad	"	IV B 8.8	147	74.8	13	+				
June 7	Wainright, Northern Alaska											
	481 (study skin)	♂ ad	Dicrostonyx	—	136	58.0	8	—				
	482	♀ ad	Lemmus	—	140	59.6	3	No		0	3/4	No ?
	483	♀ ad	"	-	131	36.6	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
	484	♂ ad	"	—	152	69.8						
July 15	Barrow, Northern Alaska											
	485	♀	Pectoral sandpiper				wt 54.6 g			largest ovum		1.5
	486	♂ ad	Lemmus	IV B 1.4	136	59.0	11	+ ?				
July 17	487	♀ ad	"	IV B 8.8	121	50.9	6	~~Yes~~ No	Gap	4/2 21 mm	0 ?	Yes
	488	♀ ad	" (caught July 9, Died July 17)	—	135	48.5	2.5	No	Gap	0	5/4	No
June 7	Wainright, Northern Alaska											
	489	♂ ad	Lemmus	—	155	83.0	11	+ ?				

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June 7 ~~Bar~~ Wainwright, northern Alaska.

	Sex	Sp	Trap site	T.L.	Wt.	Testes u.H.	V plug ♀ ± Reproductive	Bridge Gap tract	Emb saved	Scars	Lact
490	♀ ad	Lemmus	—	155	60.8	3	Yes	Gap	0	?	No

July 15 Beaufort, northern Alaska

no scars 491 ♀ Citellus parryi Received July 3 Killed July 15 401-110-62-9-633.2g

June 7 Wainwright, Northern Alaska

	Sex	Sp	Trap site	T.L.	Wt.	Testes u.H.	V plug	Bridge/Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
492	♀ ad	Lemmus	—	151	73.2	2.5	No	Gap	0	0	No
493	♂ ad	Lemmus	—	148	68.3	10	— ?				
494	♂ sub	"	—	125	42.3	9	— ?				
skin not saved rotten 495	♀ ad	"	—	139	44.8	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
496	♀ ad	"	—	145	52.7	2	No	Gap	0	3/7	No
skin only 497	♀ sub	"	—	111	26.3	2	No	Gap	0	0	No
skin only 498	♀ sub	"	—	107	25.1	1.5	No	Gap?	0	0	No
499	♂ ad	"	—	123	46.6	10	+				
skin rotten; skull not saved 500	♀ sub	"	—	118	25.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
501	♀ sub	"	—	115	29.1	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No

July 18 Barrow, northern Alaska

502 ♂? Bairds sandpiper wt 36.0

503 ♂ Red Phalarope wt. 45.1 T = 5 × 1.5

June 20

	Sex	Sp	Trap site	T.L.	Wt.	Testes u.H.	V plug	Bridge/Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
skin only 504	♂ ad	Lemmus	—	145	82.4	12	+				
505	♀ ad	"	—	132	63.2	6	NO	Gap	6/3 8mm	0	No
506	♀ sub	"	—	120	33.2	1.5	No	Bridge	2/5 5mm	0	No
507	♀ sub	"	—	130	46.6	2	No	Gap	2/7 6mm	0	No
508	♀ ad	"	—	131	55.7	2.5	No	Gap	4/2 10mm	0	No

July 19

	Sex	Sp	Trap site	T.L.	Wt.	Testes u.H.	V plug
study skin + skel 509	♂	Lemmus (Known Age 1 month old)	—	77	10.5	4.5	—
study skin ARL 510	♂ Juv?	Lemmus	IV B 3.2	91	17.4	6	—

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July 18 Barrow, Northern Alaska

~~July~~ ✓511A ♀? Juvenile Red-backed sandpiper wt.=34.4

July 20

✓512A ♀? Juvenile Red phalarope

July 19

✓513A ♂ Snow bunting wt 36.3 T=4 x 2.5

	Sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes u.h.	V plug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb.	Scars	Lact.
June 6	Wainright, northern Alaska										
511	♀ ad	Lemmus	—	122	32.5	2	No	Gap	0	0	No
512	♂ sub	"	—	105	24.4	7	—				
513	♂ ad	"	—	122	33.8	10	—				
514	♂ ad	"	—	147	66.3	11	+				
July 18	Barrow Northern Alaska										
✓515	♀? Juvenile red-backed sandpiper								wt.=43.0		
July 21											
✓516	♂ Golden Plover				wt. 212.0				T= 1.5 x 4.0		
June 6	Wainright, northern Alaska										
skin only 517	♀ ad	Lemmus	—	145	59.8	2	No	Broken	0	0	No
518	♀ ad	"	-	136	42.3	2	No	Bridge	0	0	No
519	♂ ad	"	—	150	73.8	11	+				
skin only 520	♀ sub	"	—	117	30.7	1	No	Broken	0	0	No
521	♂ sub	"	-	120	28.8	7	—				
522	♂ ad	"	-	153	69.3	11	+				
523	♂ sub	"	—	108	23.0	7	-				
Skin rotten & Broken skull not saved 524	♀ sub	"	—	113	33.5	1	No	Broken	0	0	No
Skin & skull not saved 525	♂ juv	"	—	72	7.6	3	—				
July 22	Barrow, northern Alaska										
✓526	♂ Red phalarope juvenile				wt.=19.3				T= .5 x 2		

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July 22 Barrow, Northern Alaska

527 ♀? Juvenile Red phalarope wt = 23.4

528 ? juvenile red-backed sandpiper wt. = 41.4

June 6 Wainwright Northern Alaska

No.	Sex	sp	trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug or ±	Bridge Gap	Emb.	Scars	Lact
Skin only 529	♀ sub	Lemmus	—	116	32.7	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
Skin only 530	♂ sub	"	—	120	31.7	8	—				
Skin only 531	♂ sub	"	—	?	26.8	7	—				
Skin only 532	♀ ad	"	—	141	51.1	3.5	No	Gap	0	3/6	No
Skin only 533	♀ sub	"	—	117	32.2	2	No	Bridge	0	0	No
534	♂ sub	"	—	110	27.7	6	—				
535	♀ sub	"	—	113	32.2	2	No	Bridge	0	0	No
536	♂ sub	"	—	113	37.3	9	—				

July 23 Barrow, northern Alaska

537 ♀? Juvenile red phalarope wt = 27.1

538 ? Juvenile Pectoral sandpiper (?) wt = 32.7

539 ? " " " (?) wt = 30.7

June 24

No.	Sex	sp	trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug or ±	Bridge Gap	Emb.	Scars	Lact
540	♀ juv?	Lemmus	caught by hand at XI 4.5	96	18.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No

June 25

No.	Sex	sp	trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug or ±	Bridge Gap	Emb.	Scars	Lact
study skin + skel 541	♂ juv	Lemmus	Known age —	82	9.0	3	—				
542	♂ ad	"	VIII 2.4	141	66.7	11	+				

543 ♀ Pectoral sandpiper wt. 73.4

July 23 Cape Beaufort, Northern Alaska

~~330-183-55-67~~

Received 7-3-57

544 ♀ Citellus parryi 330-183-55-11-426.6 gm

June 6 Wainwright, Northern Alaska

No.	Sex	sp	trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug or ±
545	♂ ad	Lemmus	—	137	66.1	11	+
Skin only 546	♂ ad	"	—	120	48.6	10	—

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No.	Sex	sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
June 6 — Wainright, northern Alaska											
skin only 547	♂ sub	Lemmus	—	124	41.3	10	—				
skin only 548	♀ ad	"	—	135	42.9	2	No	Gap	0	0	No
549	♀ ad	"	—	134	44.3	2	No	Bridge	0	0	No
550	♀ juv.?	"	—	102	20.2	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
551	♀ sub	"	—	110	29.8	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
skin only 552	♀ ad	"	—	130	53.8	2	No	Bridge?	0	0	No
553	♂ sub	"	—	98	17.6	5	—				
554	♂ sub	"	—	103	25.3	7	—				
skin only 555	♂ ad	"	—	133	39.2	8	—				
skin only 556	♀ sub	"	—	106	22.5	2	No	Bridge	0	0	No
July 25 — Barrow, northern Alaska											
557	♂	juvenile Citellus parryi (Mother from Meade River. Born 6-16-57 Died 7-25-57 #557)				245-73-46-10-163.8g T=5mm					
July 29											
study skin + skel 558	♀	Lemmus (Born July 13 Died July 29)				68-8-15-5-6g					
559	♂ ad	Lemmus	VI / 10.0	152	77.4	11	+				
July 30											
560	♂ ad	"	VI / 9.8	142	71.7	11	+				
June 21 — Barrow, northern Alaska											
561	♀ sub	"	—	130	38.0	4	No	Gap	3/3 14mm	0	No
562	♀ sub	"	—	116	30.6	6	No	Gap	2/3 11mm	0	No
563	♂ sub	"	—	136	40.9	10	+				
June 7 — Wainright, northern Alaska											
No skin No skull 564	♀ ad	"	—	148	64.8	?	No	?	at least 4 5mm	0	No
No skin or skull 565	♀ sub	"	—	120	27.7	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
No skin or skull 566	♀ sub	"	—	107	29.7	1	No	Bridge?	0	0	No
No skin No skull 567	♂ sub	"	—	130	40.0	9	—				

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June 7 Wainright, Northern Alaska

No.	Sex	Sp	Trap Site	T.L.	Wt.	Testes U.H.	Vplug ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
No skin No skull 568	♀ sub	Lemmus	—	111	26.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
skin only 569	♀ sub	"	—	115	36.5	1	No	Broken	0	0	No

July 28 Barrow, Northern Alaska

570 ? Fledgling red phalarope wt 4.1 g (Found July 28 probably died much earlier)

June 6 Wainright, Northern Alaska

No.	Sex	Sp	Trap Site	T.L.	Wt.	Testes U.H.	Vplug ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
571	♀ ad	Lemmus	—	145	58.7	2	No	Gap	5/3 4mm	0	No
Skin only 572	♂ ad	"	—	147	74.1	12	+				
573	♂ ad	"	—	155	80.5	11	+				
574	♂ ad	"	—	152	92.8	12	+				
skin only 575	♂ ad	"	—	142	59.0	12	+				
No skin No skull 576	♂ sub	"	—	100	18.9	5	—				
No skin No skull 577	♂ sub	"	—	122	41.4	9	—				
skin only 578	♂ ad	"	—	153	82.9	13	+				
579	♂ sub	"	—	122	34.8	9	—				
No skin No skull 580	♂ ad	"	—	131	39.9	? —	? —				
No skin No skull 581	♀ sub	"	—	115	29.7	4	No?	Gap	0	0	No
No skin No skull 582	♂ sub	"	—	116	34.4	8	—				
No skin No skull 583	♀ sub	"	—	130	40.4	4	Yes	Bridge?	0	0	No
No skull 584	♂ sub	"	—	110	25.1	6	—				
No skull No skin 585	♂ sub	"	—	123	36.5	11	—				
No skin No skull 586	♂ sub	"	—	106	23.1	6	—				

July 31 Barrow, Northern Alaska

study skin + skull 587 ♂ Lemmus Born July 13 Died July 31 67-7-15-4-5.6 18 days old

Aug 2

No.	Sex	Sp	Trap Site	T.L.	Wt.	Testes U.H.	Vplug ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
588	♂ juv.?	Lemmus	I 6.8	93	20.0	5	—				

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June 6 Wainright Northern Alaska

Notes	No.	Sex	sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
	589	♂ ad	Lemmus	—	162	94.3	13	+				
No skin No skull	590	♀ ad	"	—	153	69.2	2.5	No	Gap	0	5/5	No
No skin No skull	591	♀ sub	"	—	105	26.7	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
Skin only	592	♂ sub	"	—	115	32.7	10	—				
No skin No skull	593	♂ ad?	"	—	131	39.6	8	—				
No skin No skull	594	♂ juv?	"	—	98	19.0	6	—				
	595	♂ ad	"	—	147	66.4	12	+				
No skin No skull	596	♂ juv!	"	—	96	17.2	3	—				
skin only	597	♀ ad	"	—	134	42.4	2	No	Broken	0	0	No
	598	♀ sub	"	—	105	24.3	1.5	Yes	Bridge	0	0	No
No skin No skull	599	♂ sub	"	—	96	22.0	7	—				
	600	♀ ad	"	—	141	56.8	2.5	No	Gap	0	4/8??	No
No skin No skull	601	♀ juv?	"	—	92	19.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No

July 30 Barrow, Northern Alaska

ARL 602 ♂ Juvenile Golden Plover wt 82.6 T=1×2.5

June 6 Wainright, Northern Alaska

Notes	No.	Sex	sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
No skin No skull	603	♂ juv?	Lemmus	—	91	11.5	Rotten					
Skin only	604	♂ ad	"	—	145	54.2	10	+				
	605	♀ ad	"	—	141	49.3	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
No skin No skull	606	♀ sub	"	—	104	31.9	1	No	Bridge?	0	0	No
Skin only	607	♂ ad	"	—	123	40.0	9	—				
Skin only	608	♀ ad	"	—	130	46.8	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
No skin No skull	609	♂ sub	"	—	115	37.2	9	±?				
Skin only	610	♂ sub	"	—	127	34.3	8	—				
	611	♀ ad	"	—	135	50.0	1	No	Broken	0	0	No
	612	♀ ad	"	—	146	57.1	3	No	Gap?	0	0	No

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Date / Notes	No.	Sex	sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug ♀ ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
June 6 Wainright, northern Alaska												
	613	♀ sub	Lemmus	—	106	25.3	1	No	Broken	0	0	No
	614	♀ ad	"	—	125	45.6	2.5	No	Bridge	0	0	No
skin only	615	♀ ad	"	—	122	34.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
skin only	616	♀ ad	"	—	144	60.2	3	No	Bridge?	0	0	No
No skin No skull	617	♂ sub	"	—	182	20.2	5	—				
	618	♀ ad	"	—	132	41.6	2	No	Bridge	0	0	No
	619	♂ ad	"	—	140	60.9	11	? ?				
No skin No skull	620	♂ sub	"	—	105	25.1	7.5	—				
No skin No skull	621	♀ ad	"	—	130	45.1	1	No	Gap	0	0	No
	622	♀ ad	"	—	150	58.5	1.5	No	Gap	0	4/2	No
No skin No skull	623	♀ ad	"	—	138	57.5	3	No	Gap	0	0	No
No skin No skull	624	♀ ad	"	—	132	50.2	3	No	Gap	0	0	No
No skin No skull	625	♂ ad	"	—	129	50.2	11	—				
No skin No skull	626	♀ ad	"	—	135	48.8	1	Yes	Gap	0	0	No
June 19 Barrow, northern Alaska												
	627	♂ sub	"	—	115	32.5	8	—				
	628	♀ sub	"	—	128	31.4	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
July 27												
	629	♀ ad	"	—	144	47.3	1	No	Broken	0	0	No
Aug 4												
reproductive tract preserved	630	♀ ad	"	—	145	50.8	4	No	Gap	2/6	0	No
Aug 6												
	631	♂ sub	"	II / 8.2	107 (107)	25.7	8	—				
	632	♂ juv?	"	—	80	12.0	5	—				
study skin r skel	633	♂ juv	"	—	82	11.3	3					

Known age Born July 13 Died Aug 6

82-11-16-7-11.3g

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Aug 10 Wainwright, Northern Alaska

634 ♂ Semipalmated sandpiper wt: 22g T = 1/2 x 1.5

Aug 8
skull only
635 ? Mustela erminea

Aug 13 ~~Marbled godwit wt = 100.6g~~

636 ♂ Dowitcher ~~Marbled Godwit~~ wt. = 100.6g T = 3 x 1

Aug 15 Mouth of Pitmegea River, Northern Alaska

637 ♀ European Wheatear wt = ~~[illegible]~~ 25.3g

638 ♀ " " wt = 30.0g

639 ♀ " " wt = 27.5g

640 ♂ Lagopus mutus ~~[illegible]~~ wt = 500.0g T = 5 x 3

Aug 19 Barrow, Northern Alaska

study skin + skel 641 ♀ Lemmus Born July 13, Died Aug 19 95 – 15 – 18 – 9 – 10.0g 37 days old

Aug 15 Pt. Barrow, Northern Alaska

642 ♂ Arctic tern wt = 99.6g T = 3 x 1.5

Aug 19 Barrow, Northern Alaska

study skin + skel 643 ♀ Lemmus Born July 13, Died Aug 19 96 – 12 – 18 – 8 – 13.9g 37 day old

	Sex	sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug op ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact.
644	♀ ad	Lemmus	—	124	40.3	2	No	Gap	0	0	No

Aug 15 Pt. Barrow, Northern Alaska

645 ♂ Arctic tern wt 102.8g T = 2 x 3

Aug 20 Cape Beaufort, Northern Alaska

646 ♂ Citellus parryi Caught 7-3-57 Brought to Barrow 369 – 105 – 61 – 15 – 682 grams T = 7mm

Aug 7 Wainwright, Northern Alaska

	Sex	sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug op ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact.
647	♂ sub	Lemmus	Caught by hand	110	29.2	4	—				
Aug 8 skin only 648	♀ sub	"	T I 1.4	118	29.2	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
649	♂ ad	"	T I 2.4	142	67.0	11	+				

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	Sex	Sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	Vplug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact.
Aug 8 Wainwright, Northern Alaska											
650	♀ sub	Lemmus	T I 3.2	107	23.1	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
651	♂ ad	"	T I 4.4	147	66.6	10	+				
skin only 652	♂ juv?	"	T I 5.4	102	25.9	3	—				
653	♀ juv?	"	T I 5.6	101	22.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
654	♀ sub	"	T I 1.2	120	35.0	2	No	Gap	0	3/?	No
655	♀ ad	"	T I 1.2	126	58.6	5	No	Gap	4/3 26mm	0	No
656	♀ sub	"	T I 1.2	122	36.7	2	No	Gap	0	3/3	No
Aug 21 Cape Beaufort, Northern Alaska											
657	♂	Citellus parryii	Received 7-3-57 Killed Aug 21	396-109-60-13-8	76.8 gms.	Testes = 10mm					
Aug 22 Barrow, Northern Alaska											
658 ~~Aug 22~~	♀ sub	Lemmus	T III B 5.8	118	36.1	1	No	Gap	0	3/1	No
659	♂ sub	"	T III B 9.6	108	26.1	5	—				
Aug 8 Wainwright, Northern Alaska											
660	juv? ♀	Lemmus	T II 0.4	94	15.8	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
661	sub ♀	"	T II 1.2	119	28.1	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
662	sub ♂	"	T II 3.2	120	30.0	3	—				
663	ad ♀	"	T II 5.8	126	47.0	2	No	Gap	0	1/3	Yes
664	sub ♀	"	T II 7.2	109	25.6	1	No	Gap	0	0	No
665	♂ ad	"	T II 8.0	138	53.7	8	+				
666	sub ♂	"	T II 8.8	110	26.0	3	—				
667	sub ♀	"	T II 9.2	110	28.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
668	♂ sub	"	T II 9.2	112	17.9	3	—				
669	♀ sub	"	T II 9.2	112	24.5	1	No	Broken	0	0	No
670	♂ sub	"	T II 10.0	111	25.8	3	—				
671	♀ sub	"	T I 0.0	114	28.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
672	♀ sub	"	T I 0.6	110	28.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No

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Aug 8 Wainwright, Northern alaska

	Sex	sp	Trap Site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	Vplug φ I	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
673	♂ ad	Lemmus	TI 5.8	164	81.0	11	+				
674	♀ ad	"	TI 5.8	138	61.0	3	No	Gap	1/4 6mm	0	Yes
675	♀ ad	"	TI 6.0	156	74.5	5	[illegible]?	Gap	0	3/3	Yes
676	♀ sub	"	TI 6.0	104	21.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
677	♀ juv?	"	TI 6.8	106	25.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
678	♂ sub	"	TI 9.6	106	22.8	2	—				
679	♀ ad	"	TI 1.2	162	101.	1	No	Gap	0	4/4? mentum?	Yes
680	♂ juv?	"	TI 6.0	112	23.7	3	—				
681	♀ ad	"	TII 2.0	142	60.9	1	No	Gap	0	3?/3?	No
Aug 9											
682	♀ sub	"	TI 0.8	135	45.7	2	No	Gap	1/5 6mm	0	No
683	♂ sub	"	TI 5.8	115	30.7	2	—				
684	♀ sub	"	TI 6.8	111	27.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
685	♀ sub	"	TI 9.6	110	24.2	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
686	♀ sub	"	TI 0.0	110	26.9	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
687	♀ sub	"	TI 1.2	111	29.7	1	No	Bridge?	0	4/1	No
688	♂ sub	"	TI 2.8	112	26.7	3	[illegible]				
689	♂ sub	"	TI 2.8	116	28.1	2	[illegible]				
690	♀ sub	"	TI 3.2	113	27.3	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
691	♀ sub	"	TI 4.0	111	28.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
692	♀ ad	"	TI 4.6	~~104~~ ? 140.	57.1	3	No	Gap	0	Present?	No
693	♀ sub	"	TI 5.8	108	24.3	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
694	♀ sub	"	TI 5.8	107	21.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
695	♀ sub	"	TI 5.8	113	28.2	3	No	Gap	1/4 4mm	0	No
696	♀ sub	"	TI 5.8	111	27.8	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
697	♀ sub	"	TI 6.0	108	25.2	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No

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Aug 9 Wainwright, Northern Alaska

	No.	sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
	698	♀ ad	Lemmus	TI 6.0	130	54.6	7	No	Gap	0	4/2	Yes
	699	♀ sub	"	TI 6.4	131	50.4	3	No	Gap	0	3/2	Yes
	700	♂ sub	"	TI 6.6	120	30.9	3	—				
	701	juv? ♂	"	TI 6.8	104	20.8	3	—				
	702	♀ ad	"	TI 7.6	118	28.3	?	?	?	?	?	?
	703	♀ ad	"	TII 2.0	148	61.3	2	No	Gap	0	3?/6	No
	704	♀ juv?	"	TII 2.8	95	18.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
	705	♂ sub	"	TII 4.0	105	22.5	3	—				
	706	♂ sub	"	TII 4.2	120	27.7	3	—				
	707	♂ sub	"	TII 8.0	113	24.6	3	—				
	708	♂ sub	"	TII 8.0	111	28.1	3	—				
	709	♂ sub	"	TII 8.8	107	26.1	3	—				
	710	♀ ad	"	TII 9.2	140	59.0	2	No	Gap	0	2?/5?	Yes
Aug 10	711	♀ sub	"	TI 0.2	109	26.1	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
	712	♀ sub	"	TI 1.2	105	24.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
	713	♂ ad	"	TI 2.2	156	76.4	11	+				
	714	♀ sub	"	TI 2.8	115	26.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
	715	♀ sub	"	TI 5.4	112	23.7	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
	716	♂ sub	"	TI 5.8	118	29.5	3	—				
	717	♀ ad	"	TI 6.0	150	75.9	3	No	Gap	0	5/5	Yes
	718	♀ ad	"	TI 7.0	145	55.7	2	No	Gap	0	2/4	No
	719	♀ sub	"	TI 9.8	120	29.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
	720	♂ sub?	"	TII 0.4	96	16.7	3	—				
	721	♀ sub	"	TII 1.2	115	27.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
	722	♀ sub?	"	TII 2.8	150	70.8	4	No	Gap	0	3/4	No
	723	♂ sub	"	TII 4.2	122	32.8	3	—				

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Aug 10 Wainright, Northern Alaska

	Sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug sp =	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
724	♂ ad	Lemmus	T II 7.4	132	43.7	8	+				
725	♂ sub	"	T II 7.8	112	27.8	3	—				
726	♀ ad	"	T I 6.0	146	64.8	3	No	Gap	0	Indistinct	Yes
727	♂ sub	"	T I 8.6	117	27.1	4	—				
728	♀ sub	"	T I 9.6	114	23.8	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
729	♂ sub	"	T II 4.2	116	27.5	3	—				
Aug 11											
730	♂ sub	"	T III 0.8	115	30.0	3	—				
731	♀ ad	"	T III 1.6	144	67.7	2	No	Gap	0	3/5	Yes
732	♂ sub	"	T III 1.8	117	30.8	3	—				
733	♀ sub	"	T III 2.0	115	30.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
734	♀ ad	"	T III 2.2	161	94.5	2	No	Gap	0	Present indistinct	Yes
735	♂ sub	"	T III 3.2	118	30.7	3	—				
736	♀ sub	"	T III 3.4	110	23.3	1	No	Broken	0	0	No
737	♀ sub	"	T III 3.8	111	27.4	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
738	♀ ad	"	T III 4.2	164	85.5	5	No	Gap	0	3/3	Yes
739	♀ sub	"	T III 4.6	110	23.8	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
740	♂ sub	"	T III 4.6	108	24.2	3	—				
741	♂ sub	"	T III 4.6	123	32.5	5	—				
742	♂ sub	"	T III 5.0	120	29.0	3	—				
743	♂ sub	"	T III 5.0	113	28.5	4	—				
744	♂ sub	"	T III 5.0	125	35.1	2	—				
745	♂ ad	"	T III 5.2	158	88.3	9	+				
746	♂ sub	"	T III 5.2	117	25.2	3	—				
747	♀ ad	"	T III 5.6	151	107.0	5	No	Gap	9/2 29mm	0	Yes
748	♀ ad	"	T III 5.6	154	71.2	6	No	Gap	0	3?/4	No

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Aug 11 Wainwright Northern Alaska

	Sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug cp I	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
749	♀ Sub	Lemmus	T III 5.8	118	30.6	1	No	Bri.	0	0	No
750	♀ sub	"	T III 6.2	118	32.3	1	No	Bri	0	0	No
751	♂ ad	"	T III 6.4	168	90.0	9	+				
752	♀ sub	"	T III 7.2	142	66.7	3	No	Gap	0	4/3	Yes
753	♂ sub	"	T III 7.2	121	32.0	3	—				
754	♀ sub	"	T III 8.0	130	45.2	2	No	Gap	0	2/5	Yes
755	♂ sub	"	T IV 8.4	120	30.2	3	—				
756	♀ sub	"	T IV 0.0	125	33.2	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
757	♂ sub	"	T IV 0.0	118	27.2	3	—				
758	♂ sub	"	T IV 0.4	115	24.6	4	—				
759	♀ sub	"	T IV 0.4	126	34.4	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
760	♂ sub	"	T IV 0.8	122	28.3	4	—				
761	♀ sub	"	T IV 0.8	115	29.9	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
762	♂ sub	"	T IV 1.2	118	29.3	3	—				
763	♂ ad	"	T IV 1.8	152	64.6	10	+				
764	♂ ad	"	T IV 3.2	161	57.0	10	+				
765	♂ sub	"	T IV 4.2	124	31.8	3	—				
766	♀ sub	"	T IV 4.2	128	34.1	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
767	♀ sub	"	T IV 5.0	128	46.7	5	No	Gap	0	5/3	Yes
768	♂ sub	"	T IV 5.6	111	21.6	3	—				
769	♀ sub?	"	T IV 5.6	132	53.7	2	No	Gap	0	1/5	Yes
770	♀ ad	"	T IV 5.6	132	59.4	5	No	Gap	1/4 26mm	0	Yes
771	♀ sub	"	T IV 5.8	130	35.4	2	No	Bridge?	0	4/2	No
772	♀ sub	"	T IV 6.0	131	48.8	2	No	Gap	0	2/4	Yes
773	♀ ad	"	T IV 6.2	133	50.6	1	No	Gap	0	3/2	Yes
774	♂ sub	"	T IV 8.2	122	29.2	3	—				

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Aug 11 Wainwright, northern Alaska

	sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug ♀ ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
775	♂ sub	Lemmus	T IV 8.6	117	27.8	2	—				
776	♂ sub	"	T IV 9.0	112	28.6	3	—				
777	♂ sub	"	T IV 9.4	118	26.6	3	—				
778	♀ sub	"	T IV 9.4	116	29.6	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
779	♂ ad	"	T III 3.2	160	72.9	10	+				
780	♀ sub	"	T III 7.4	118	30.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
781	♀ sub	"	T IV 0.4	127	34.1	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
782	♂ sub	"	T IV 4.0	106	20.6	3	—				
783	♂ sub	"	T IV 4.4	120	29.2	3	—				
784	♀ ad	"	T IV 7.2	156	76.7	2	No	Gap	0	2/4	Yes
Aug 22 Barrow, northern Alaska											
785	♂ sub	Lemmus	Caged	128	38.8	9	+				
Aug 24 ~~[illegible]~~											
786	~~[illegible]~~ ♀ sub	Lemmus	III A 0.6	121	33.2	3	No	Gap	3/2 8mm	0	No
Aug 12 Wainwright, northern Alaska											
787	♂ sub	Lemmus	T III 0.8	120	34.2	4	—				
788	♂ sub	"	III 0.8	120	35.1	3	—				
789	♀ sub	"	III 1.0	120	30.8	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
790	♂ ad	"	III 1.4	155	85.5	11	+				
791	♂ sub	"	III 1.4	118	31.8	2	—				
792	♂ sub	"	III 2.0	116	30.8	2	—				
793	♀ sub	"	III 2.8	124	35.3	2	No	Bridge	0	0	No
794	♀ ad	"	III 3.0	155	85.7	2	No	Gap	0	4/2?	Yes
795	♀ ad	"	III 4.0	148	65.2	4	No	Gap	0	indistinct	No
796	♀ sub	"	III 4.2	93	14.2	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
797	♀ sub	"	III 4.4	113	30.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No

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Aug 12 Wainwright, Northern Alaska

	Sex	sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes u.H.	Vplug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Embr	Scars	Lact
798	♂ sub	Lemmus	III 4.6	112	30.6	2	—				
799	♀ sub	"	III 4.6	121	40.2	2	No	Broken	0	1/4	Yes
800	♀ sub	"	III 4.6	105	24.0	1	No	Broken	0	0	No
801	♀ sub	"	III 5.2	114	28.7	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
802	♂ ad	"	III 5.6	153	80.6	9	±				
803	♀ sub	"	III 6.2	127	45.0	2	No	Gap	0	4/1	Yes
804	♀ ad	"	III 6.4	149	100.0	5	No	Gap	5/3 26mm	0	Yes
805	♀ ad	"	III 6.4	143	63.1	2	No	Gap	0	8?/4	No
806	♀ sub	"	III 7.2	118	29.3	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
807	♀ sub	"	III 7.4	120	38.4	4	No	Gap	2/2	0	Yes
808	♀ sub	"	III 7.8	120	32.7	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
809	♀ sub	"	III 8.0	115	27.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
810	♀ sub	"	III 8.4	130	40.7	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
811	♂ sub	"	III 9.4	114	27.0	3	—				
812	♀ sub	"	IV 0.0	116	28.8	1	No	Gap?	0	0	No
813	♂ sub	"	IV 0.0	110	22.4	3	—				
814	♂ ad?	"	IV 0.4	128	37.5	4	—				
815	♂ sub	"	IV 0.4	102	18.9	4	—				
816	♀ ad	"	IV 0.6	150	71.5	4	No	Gap	0	4/?	Yes
817	♂ sub	"	IV 0.8	117	28.2	3	—				
818	♀ sub	"	IV 0.8	113	26.9	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
819	♂ ad	"	IV 1.6	122	34.4	5	—				
820	♂ sub	"	IV 1.6	121	31.3	4	—				
821	♂ sub.	"	IV 1.8	119	29.9	4	—				
822	♀ sub	"	IV 4.2	114	29.9	1	No	Gap?	0	0	No
823	♂ sub	"	IV 4.4	118	29.0	3	—				

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Aug 12 Wainwright, Northern Alaska

	Sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug ep t	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
824	♀ ad	Lemmus	IV 5.0	134	50.8	2	No	Gap	0	1/5	No
825	♀ sub	"	IV 5.0	100	18.2	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
826	♂ sub	"	IV 5.4	119	30.1	3	—				
827	♀ ad	"	IV 5.6	134	49.3	2	No	Gap	0	3/5	Yes
828	♀ sub	"	IV 7.0	141	46.5	5	No	Gap	0	5/1	No
829	♂ sub	"	IV 7.4	121	31.5	3	—				
830	♀ ad	"	IV 8.6	152	77.2	3	No	Gap	0	[illegible]/4	Yes
831	♂ sub	"	IV 8.8	115	27.7	3	—				
832	♂ sub	"	IV 9.4	127	34.0	5	—				
833	♀ Ad	"	III 0.8	161	76.5	2	No	Gap	0	Ind	No
834	♀ Ad	"	III 1.4	144	61.2	2	No	Gap	0	7 4/3	Yes
835	♀ sub	"	III 5.6	124	36.9	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
836	♀ sub	"	III 6.4	113	24.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
837	♂ sub	"	III 7.2	121	33.3	3	—				
838	♀ ad	"	III 7.4	145	67.2	3	No	Gap	0	4/2	Yes
839	♂ sub	"	III 7.4	121	35.3	3	—				
840	♀ sub	"	IV 0.4	122	37.7	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
841	♀ sub	"	IV 0.8	103	20.4	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
842	♀ sub	"	IV 4.0	100	18.1	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
843	♂ sub	"	IV 4.0	115	24.1	3	—				
844	♂ sub	"	IV 8.0	115	28.4	3	—				
Aug 13											
845	♀ ad	"	III 0.8	140	56.1	2	No	Gap	0	3/4	Yes
846	♀ sub	"	III 4.0	118	32.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
847	♂ sub	"	III 6.8	107	26.9	2	—				
848	♀ sub	"	III 7.4	120	33.2	1	No	Gap	0	0	No

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Aug 13 Wainwright, Northern Alaska

	Sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug ap I	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
849	♂ sub	Lemmus	IV 0.0	112	21.8	3	—				
850	♂ sub	"	IV 5.8	118	27.1	3	—				
851	♂ sub	"	IV 8.6	119	31.3	3	—				

Aug 25 Barrow, Northern Alaska

	Sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug ap I	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
851B	♂ sub	Lemmus	X 8.6	100	26.3	7	— ?				
Reproductive Tract saved 852	♀ sub	"	X 9.6	115	38.0	3	No	Gap	2/1 16mm	one Resorb	No
Aug 26											
853	♂ ad	"	IX 7.0	118	45.5	10	+				
854	♂ sub	"	X 5.8	97	19.7	4	—				
855	♀ ad	"	X 9.8	125	46.5	5	No	Gap	1/3 15mm	0	No

Aug 13 Wainwright, Northern Alaska

	Sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug ap I	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
Reproductive Tract saved 856	♀ ad	Lemmus	III 0.0	154	85.3	2	No	Gap	0	3?/3	No
857	♂ sub	"	III 1.0	115	28.1	3	—				
858	♂ sub?	"	III 1.4	108	25.5	3	—				
859	♂ sub	"	III 2.8	115	29.5	7	—				
860	♀ sub	"	III 3.6	113	31.2	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
861	♂ ad	"	III 3.8	144	79.5	10	+				
862	♀ sub	"	III 4.0	107	31.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
863	♂ ad	"	III 4.6	142	67.7	9	+?				

Aug 26 Barrow Northern Alaska

	Sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H.	V plug ap I	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
No skin No skull 864	♀ ad	"	caged —	144	50.4	2	No	Gap	0	indist	No
Aug 27 No skin No skull 865	♂ sub?	"	caged —	139	51.4	10	+				
866	♂ sub	"	IX 6.8	107	28.3	5	—				
867	♂ sub	"	IX 8.0	111	28.8	7	+ ?				
868	♂ ad	"	IX 10.0	127	47.7	9	—				

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Aug 13 Wainwright, Northern Alaska

No.	Sex	sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Testes U.H	V plug sp ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
869	♀ ad	Lemmus	TIII + TIV	148	74.0	2	No	Gap	0	5?/3?	No
870	♀ sub	"		112	28.7	1	No	Bridge?	0	0	No
871	♀ sub	"		113	29.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
872	♂ sub	"		115	33.0	3	—				
873	♂ sub	"		118	30.0	3	—				
874	♀ sub	"		113	28.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
875	♂ sub	"		120	38.4	4	—				
876	♀ sub	"		121	32.2	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
877	♀ sub	"		115	28.1	1	No	Bridge?	0	0	No
878	♂ sub	"		121	31.8	3	—				
879	♀ sub	"		118	23.0	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
880	♂ sub	"		115	28.1	2	—				
881	♂ ad	"		135	42.3	3	—				
882	♀ ad	"		142	50.7	1	No	Gap	0	1/4	Yes
883	♀ ad?	"		136	54.0	2	No	Gap	0	2/4	Yes
skin only 884	♂ sub	"		115	28.8	3	—				
885	♀ ad?	"		139	49.4	2	No	Gap	0	5/0	No
886	♀ sub	"		120	31.5	1	No	Bridge?	0	0	No
skin only 887	♀ sub	"		112	25.4	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
888	♀ sub	"		119	27.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
889	♀ sub	"		120	31.6	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
890	♀ sub	"		121	29.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
891	♂ sub	"		115	28.2	2	—				
892	♀ sub	"		125	30.8	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
893	♀ sub	"		114	24.4	2	No	Bridge	0	0	No
894	♂ sub	"	↓	114	27.4	3	—				

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Aug 13 Wainwright, Northern Alaska

No.	Sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt	Testes d.H.	V plug ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
895	♂ sub	Lemmus	T III +	115	29.0	3	—				
896	♂ sub	"	T IV	118	30.0	3	—				
897	♀ sub	"	↓	120	30.8	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
Reproductive tract saved 898	♀ ad	"	↓	145	67.2	3	No	Gap	0/5	4/0	No
899	♀ sub	"	↓	120	27.5	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
900	♀ sub	"	↓	111	27.1	1	No	Bridge	0	0	No
901	♂ sub	"	↓	122	36.0	3	—				
902	♂ sub	"	↓	111	25.5	3	—				

June 26 Pitt Point, Alaska

No.	Sex	sp.	Trap site	T.L.	wt	Testes d.H.	V plug ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
903	♀ Ad	Lem	—	145	56.0	2.5	0	gap	0	0	—
904	♂ Ad	}	—	150	77.6	12.5	+				
905	♂ Ad		—	145	73.5	11.0	+				
June 30/906	♀ SA		2-9.0	129	42.3	2	—	gap	5(2,3) 7 mm	-	No
June 30/907	♂ A		2-9.8	152	70.2	11	+				
July 2/908	♀ SA		2-4.2	126	39.7	2	No	gap	0	0	No
June 30/909	♀ A		1-5.6	142	71.0		No	gap	7(3,4) 15 mm	0	yes
July 1/910	♀ A		2-9.8	150	82.0		No	gap	7(2,5) 12 mm	0	No
June 30/911	♀ A		1-7.4	150	74.7		No	gap	6(1,5) 17 mm	← 2 embryos are resb.	No
912	SKIPPED		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 26/913	♂ A		1-1.6	160	89	13	+				
June 30/914	♂ A		2-8.0	152	83	11.5	+				
June 28/915	♂ A		1-7.4	150	80.3	12.0	+				
June 30/916	♀ A		1-10.0	150	87.2		No	Gap	7(2,5) 17 mm	1 emb as resb	No
June 28/917	♀ A		1-9.8	140	70.0	—	No	Gap	7(5,2) 15 mm	0	yes
June 26/918	♀ SA		1-9.8	111	31.8	2	—	Gap	0	0	No
July 1/918 A	♂ A		2-4.2	155	87.5	11.0	+				
June 29/919	♀ A/SA		1-5.6	126	51.9	2	No	Gap	7(2,5) 3.5 mm	0	No

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Pitt Point Alaska

~~Wainwright, Northern Alaska~~

	Sex	Species	Trap Line	T/TL	wt	testis UH	V plug ep + −	Br gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
June 29, 920 No skin No skull	♀ A	Lemmus	—	147	54.1	2	0	Gap	0	6(3,3)	yes
June 28, 921	♀ A	Lemmus	1-0.6	136	51.4	2.5	0	gap	0	0	No
June 28, 922	♀ A	"	1-3.2	150	93.6		0	gap	8(4,4) 17mm	0	yes
June 28, 923	♀ A	"	1-1.4	132	61.3		0	gap	5(3,2) 13mm	0	No

A.R.L. Barrow Northern Alaska

Aug 30 [redacted] tab skin known age + skel ARL ~~#~~924 ♀ Lemmus Born June 22 Killed Aug 30 112-8-19-9-28.0-69 days old

Atkasuk, Mead River Coal mine, Alaska

Aug 30 study skin ARL 925 { ♀ Microtus oeconomus Caught June 18 Killed Aug 30 141-26-18-12-32.2
{ ♀ ad Microtus oec — 141 32.2 1 No Gap 0 0 No

June 6 Wainwright, northern Alaska

No skin or sku //

	Sex	Species	Trap Line	T/TL	wt	testis UH	V plug ep + −	Br gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
926	♂ A	Lemmus		152	83.6	14	+				
927	♀ A	"		130	44.2	3	No	B ?	◡	◡	No
928	♀ A	"		145	53.6	2.0	No	B	0	0	No
929	♀ A	"		146	50.0	3.0	No	gap	0	0	No
930	♂ A	"		131	42.0	10.0	+ ?				
931	♀ SA	"		125	39.6	2.0	No	B	3/3 3mm	0	No
932	♀ A	"		150	54.8	2.0	No	G	0	4/3	No
933	♀ SA	"		136	39.0	3.0	0	G	0	0	No
934	♂ S	"		116	34.2	10.0	− ?				
935	♀ A	"		140	48.2	2.0	No	B?	0	0	No
936	♂ A	"		135	42.3	10.0	+				
937	♂ S	"		125	39.5	10.0	− ?				
938	♂ A	"		141	52.4	11.0	+				
939	♀ S	"		120	34.2	2.0	No	B	0	0	No
940	♂ S	"		119	31.0	8.0	−				
941	♂ S	"		115	32.8	7.0	−				

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	Sex	Sp	Trap site	TL	wt.	Testes uH.	Vplug ep t	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
942	♀ S	Lemmus		125	41.2	2.0	No	G	0	0	No
943	♀ S	"		103	31.8	1.0	No	G?	0	0	No
944	♀ S	"		125	40.0	1.0	No	G?	0	0	No
945	♂ S	"		126	35.7	11.0	–?	[illegible]			
5 June 946	♀ A	"		150	56.0	1.0	No	B (boxed)	0	0	No
947	♀ A	"		138	43.8	2.0	No	B?	0	0	No
948	♀ A	"		130	41.5	2.0	No	B	0	0	No
949	♂ S	"		128	30.5	8.0	–				
950	♀ S	"		125	33.0	1.0	No	?	pelvis crushed 0	0	No
951	♀ A	"		135	33.5	1.0	No	B	0	0	No
952	♀ S	"		120	38.1	1.0	No	B	0	0	No
953	♀ S	"		127	35.5	1.0	No	B	0	0	No
954	♀ A	"		155	57.9	2.0	No	G	0	2/4	No
955	♀ S	"		124	35.0	1.0	No	B?	0	0	No
956	♀ S	"		108	20.3	1.0	No	?	0	0	No
957	♀ S	"		125	39.9	1.0	No	B	0	0	No
July 958	♀ A	Pitt Point		152	82.7	2.0	No	broken B	8/3 7 mm	0	Yes
no tract saved 959	♀ A	Lemmus		137	69.5	7.0	No	G	3/4 20 mm	1 resb	Yes
July		Pitt Point		~~155~~		~~14.0~~	~~+~~				
960	♂ A	Lemmus		155	86.0	14.0	+				
961	♂ A	"		140	58.6	10.0	+				
962	♀ A	"		140	28.9	3.0	No	G	4/4 6 mm	0	Yes
963	♀ A	"		150	82.1	3.0	No	G	3/5 6 mm	0.	Yes
964	♀ A	"		146	70.0	3.0	No	broken	5/1 7 mm	+ indist	Yes
965	♀ J	"		80	10.0	1.0	No	B	0	0	No
966	♀ J	"		82	8.8	1.0	No	B	0	0	No

No skin or skull (942–957)

(960–966: arrow)

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Pitt Point, Northern Alaska

No skin or skull (967–989)

July 6	Sex	sp	Trap site	TL	wt.	Testes u.H	V plug ep ±	Bridge Gap	Emb	Scars	Lact
967	♀A	Lemmus		142	77.4	3.0	No	broken	5/1 7mm	0	Yes
968	♀A	"		135	76.6	3.0	No	G	4/7 9mm	0	Yes
969	♀A	"		145	72.8	–	No	G	5/2 31mm	0	Yes
970	♀A	"		145	80.8	3.0	No	G	6/2 5mm	+ indist	Yes
971	♂A	"		132	41.6	12.0	+				
972	♀S	"		125	46.6	4.0	No	G	0	2/4	Yes
973	♀A	"		135	55.7	3.0	No	G	3/3 15mm	0	Yes
974	♀A	"		150	71.3	2.0	No	G	4/4 3mm	+ indist	Yes
975	♂A	"		145	77.1	12.0	+				
976	♂S	"		125	48.9	10.0	+				
977	♀S	"		125	42.1	2.0	No	G	2/5 3mm	+3/4?	Yes
978	♀A	"		150	72.9	5.0	No	G	0	4/3	Yes
979	♀A	"		140	71.2	2.0	No	G	0	indist	Yes
980	♀A	"		140	70.5	2.0	No	G	6/4 11mm	0	Yes
July — Barrow, Alaska											
981	♂J	Lemmus		66	6.2	2.5	–				
982	♀J	"		70	6.6	1.0	No	B	0	0	No
983	♂J	"		66	6.6	2.5	–				
984	♂J	"		66	6.3	2.0	–				
985	♀J	"		71	6.5	1.0	No	B	0	0	No
986	♂J	"		70	6.3	3.0	–				
987	♂J	"		67	6.3	2.5	–				
988	♀J	"		69	5.5	1.0	No	B	0	0	No
989	♀J	"		70	6.6	1.0	No	B	0	0	No
Aug 31 — Barrow (Pitt Point?), Northern Alaska											
ARL study skin 990	♀A	Lemmus	caged animal	153	65.1	No	No	G	0	3/3	No
MVZ ARL study skin 991	♂A	"	caged animal	147	54.6	10	+				
" ARL study skin 992	♂A	"	caged animal	139	46.7	10	+				

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[illegible].M. Brack

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Sept 1 Cape Beaufort, Northern Alaska

ARL 993 ♀ Citellus parryi 397-103-59-10-485.5 g — Received 7/3/57, killed Sept. 1, 1957, collector unknown; 3? scars

Aug 31 Colville River near Umiat, Northern Alaska

ARL 994 ♀ Citellus parryi 405-113-63-12-643 g — no emb., collected by Tom Cade, killed Aug. 31

Sept 3 Barrow, Northern Alaska

ARL 995 ♀ Lemmus 152-16-20-10-56.2 g — study skin

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Barrow, Alaska

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...and on June 2 — Skull only — 1033 — Umiat, Alaska

? Canis lupus (Killed previous to this date) Found dead — Killed winter of 57-58

...t 22, 1957 — Wainwright, Alaska

Note	No.	♀♂	sp	Trap site	TL	wt.	Tes cap Bridge	UH n ep	V stop	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of Tail	Head scars	Rump scars
	1034	♀	lem	—	120	40.5	B	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1035	♂	"	-	120	43.0	5	-					—	—	—
	1036	♂	"	—	117	32.5	3	—					—	—	—
	1037	♂	"	—	117	39.5	3	-					-	-	—
	1038	♀	"	—	122	40.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	-	-	—
	1039	♀	"	—	130	57.5	G	2	-	0	3/1 ?	-	—	—	—
No skin No skull	1040	♂	"	—	132	46.5	3	-					—	—	—
No skin No skull	1041	♂	"	—	115	36.0	7	—					-	—	—
"	1042	♂	"	—	125	36.5	3	—					-	—	—
"	1043	♀	"	—	135	48.0	G	2	—	0	3/0 ?	—	—	—	—
"	1044	♀	"	—	107	25.0	Broken	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
"	1045	♂	"	—	122	36.0	3	-					-	-	—
"	1046	♀	"	—	115	38.5	B	1	-	0	0	—	-	-	—
"	1047	♂	"	-	125	46.0	?	?					-	—	—
"	1048	♀	"	—	110	29.0	Broken	1	-	0	0	—	-	-	—
"	1049	♀	"	—	110	32.0	B	1	—	0	0	-	-	-	—
"	1050	♂	"	—	113	29.0	3	—					—	—	—
"	1051	♂	"	-	134	42.5	3	—					—	-	—
"	1052	♂	"	-	117	28.5	?	?					—	—	—
"	1053	♀	"	-	125	39.0	B	-	-	0	0	—	-	—	—
"	1054	♀	"	-	117	33.5	G?	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
"	1055	♀	"	-	120	32.0	B ?	1	-	0	0	—	-	-	—
...pt. 25, 1957															
	1056	♀	"	-	110	34.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	-	-	†

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25, 1957 Wainwright Alaska

No.	Note	♂♀	sp.	Trap site	TL	wt.	Tes cup Bridge	UH or ep	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of Tail	Head scars	Rump Scars
1057	No skin or skull	♀	Lem	—	1?2	36.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1058		♀	"	—	122	47.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1059	No skin or skull	♀	"	—	—	36.0	Broken	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1060		♀	"	—	122	48.0	G	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1061	No skin or skull	♂	"	—	107	28.0	3	—					—	—	—
1062		♀	"	—	131	42.0	B	1	—	0	0	[illegible]	—	—	+?
1063		♀	"	—	118	30.5	B	1	—	0	0	[illegible]	—	—	—
1064	No skin or skull	♂	"	—	107	34.0	3	—					—	—	—
1065	No skin or skull	♂	"	—	120	37.0	6	—					—	—	—
1066	No skin or skull	♂	"	—	129	46.0	3	—					—	—	—
1067	No skin or skull	♂	"	—	117	36.0	3	—					—	—	—
1068A		♀	"	—	131	50.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1067	No skin or skull	♀	"	—	123	37.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1068B		♂	"	—	—	66.0	6	—					—	—	—
1069		♂	"	—	142	64.0	6	—					—	—	—
1070		♀	"	—	121	47.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1071	No skin or skull	♀	"	—	—	44.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1072	No skin or skull	♀	"	—	127	43.0	G?	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1073		♂	"	—	111	22.0	3	—					—	—	—
1074	No skin or skull	♀	"	—	115	33.5	Broken	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1075		♂	"	—	115	39.0	3	—					—	—	—
1076		♀	"	—	122	45.5	G	2	—	0	2/4	—	—	—	—
1077		♀	"	—	135	45.0	G	2	—	0	6?/2	—	—	—	—
1078	No skin or skull	♀	"	—	115	38.0	G	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1079	No skin or skull	♂	"	—	126	39.0	4	—	[illegible]				—	—	—
1080		♀	"	—	107	25.0	Broken	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—

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Sept 25, 1957 Wainwright, Alaska

Remarks	No.	♂♀ Sp.	Trap site	TL	wt.	Tes. Cap Bridge	UH ♀ ep	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of Tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
No skin or skull	1081	♀ Lem	—	111	29.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
No skin or skull	1082	♀ Lem	—	125	45.5	Broken	2	—	0	4/2	—	—	—	—
	1083	♂ "	—	141	73.5	4	—					—	—	—
	1084	♀ "	—	—	—	G	2	—	0	4/3	—	—	—	—
	1085	♀ "	—	115	33.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
No skin or skull	1086	♀ "	—	125	37.5	B	1	-	0	0	—	—	—	—
No skin or skull	1087	♀ "	—	118	40.5	G	1	-	0	0	—	—	—	—
No skull or skin	1088	♀ "	—	131	48.5	G	2	-	0	4/5?	—	-	—	-
	1089	♂ "	—	132	43.5	3	—					—	—	+?

June 3, 1958 Barrow (village), Alaska

+skeleton study skin
1090 ♀ juv. *Alopex lagopus* (juv) 304 - 55 - 51 - 20 - 317 gr. (collector unknown)

June 10 1958 Wainwright, Alaska

Remarks	No.	♂♀ Sp.	Trap site	TL	wt.	Tes.	UH	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of Tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
study skin	1091	♂ Dx	T I 5.2	129	54.9	9	—					-	—	—

June 11

skull only
1092 ? *Vulpes fulva* — Skull only found - date of death unknown

largest foll 2mm
1093 ♀ Great blue heron — Collected by Joe Ahsogeanna — wt 2064 grams

June 18 Barrow, Alaska

T = 11 x 5
1094 ♂ Red Phalarope — wt = 44.0 gr

June 17 Barrow Village, Alaska

Remarks	No.	♂♀ Sp.	Trap site	TL	wt.	Tes.	UH	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of Tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
	1095	♂ Lem	—	151	55.0	11	+					—	—	—
June 18; No skull	1096	♂ Lem	—	148	67.0	12	+					-	—	-
June 19	1097	♂ Lem	—	126	42.5	11	+					—	-	—

June 21 Barrow, Alaska

T = 7 x 4
1098 ♂ Semi-palmated sandpiper — wt = 22.5

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June 20 Barrow, Alaska

2 eggs 35mm another developing
1099 ♀ Red phalarope wt. 67.5gr.

June 21
T=14x5
1100 ♂ Red phalarope wt.=56.0gr.

June 22
T=8x4
1101 ♂ Bairds sandpiper wt.= 34.5gr.
Trap. fol
1102 ♀ Red phalarope wt.= 57.0 gr
largest foll 14mm
1103 ♀ Dowitcher wt.= 123.0gr

Barrow Village, Alaska

~~[illegible]~~	♂ ♀	sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	UH on Ep	V Plug	Emb	~~Lact~~ Scars	~~[illegible]~~ Lact	End of Tail	Heat Scars	Rump Scars
June 23 study skin 1104	♂	Lem	—	149	66.0	11	+					—	—	—
June 25 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska														
T=7x4 1105	♂	Yellow wagtail												wt.= 17.5gr
June 28 T=7x3 1106	♂	Northern phalarope (2 Brood patches)												wt= 37.0gr
study skin 1107	♂	Mic Oec	VI 1.2	177	63.5	10	+					—	—	—
June 29 T=5x3 1108	♂	~~Savannah~~ sparrow												wt.= 19.0gr.
largest foll = 1mm 1109	♀	~~Savannah~~ sparrow												wt.= 18.5gr
T=7x6 1110	♂	Red poll												wt.= 13.5gr
1111	♀	Red poll												wt= 14.0gr
June 30 study skin 1112	♂	Dic	T II 7.6	136	55.0	7	+					–	–	–
study skin 1113	♂	Dic	T II 4.2	140	62.0	7	+					–	–	—
T=10x7 1114	♂	Savannah sparrow												wt.= 19.0gr.
T=7x6 1115	♂	Red poll												wt. = 14.5gr
July 1 study skin 1116	♂	Dic	III 7.8	117	43.0	7	—					—	—	—

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	♂ ♀ sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Tes. Gap Bridge	UH on ep	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
t. 25, 1957	Wainwright, Alaska												
1117	♂ Lem	—	117	33.5	3	—					—	—	—
1118	♀ "	—	122	34.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1119	♀ "	—	136	48.0	G	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1120	♀ "	—	122	41.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
ly 6 1958	Barrow, Alaska												
1121	♂ Lem	—	142	56.5	10	+					—	—	—
pt. 25, 1957	Wainwright, Alaska												
1122	♀ Lem	—	117	36.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1123	♀ "	—	121	38.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1124	♂ "	—	121	37.0	3	—					—	—	—
1125	♂ "	—	130	42.0	3	—					—	—	—
1126	♂ "	—	131	40.5	5	—					—	—	+?
1127	♀ "	—	137	51.0	G	2	—	0	5/2	?	—	—	—
1128	♂ "	—	132	43.0	4	—					—	—	—
1129	♂ "	—	129	37.5	3	—					—	—	—
pt. 30 1957	Barrow, Alaska												
1130	♀ Lem	—	118	25.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
an. 22, 1958	+ skeleton Known Age Born August 13, 1957												
1131	♂ Lem	—	104	26.5	8	—?					—	—	—
	+ skeleton Known Age Born August 13, 1957												
1132	♂ "	—	120	24.0	10	+?					—	—	—
pt. 27 1957													
1133	♂ "	—	106	29.5	5	—					—	—	—
Nov. 10, 1957 1134	♀ "	—	105	25.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
Nov 26, 1957													
1135	♀ "	—	112	22.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—

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…n. 19, 1958 Barrow, Alaska

Note	No.	♂♀ Sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	UH n ep.	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of Tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
	1136	♀ Lem	—	119	28.5	G	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
…ne 27, 1958														
	1137	♂ Lem	—	125	35.5	6	—					—	—	—
…pt. 30 1957	Wainwright, Alaska													
	1138	♂ Lem	—	130	36.5	4	—					—	—	—
	1139	♂ Lem	—	122	36.0	4	—					—	—	—
…ly 12 1958	Barrow, Alaska													
	1140	? Snow bunting juvenile										17 grams		
Nov 1957 ~~? 1958~~ Nov 1957	Wainwright, Alaska													
July 14	1141	♂ Lem	—	120	42.5	3	—					—	—	—
nw No skin or skull	1142	? "	—	112	30.0	?	?	rotten				—	—	—
Rotten No skin or skull	1143	♂ "	-	—	46.5	5	—					—	—	—
Rotten	1144	♂ "	—	102	27.5	9	—							
Rotten	1145	♂ "	—	—	35.0	3	—							
Skin No skull Rotten	1146	♂ "	—	105	25.5	9	—							
"	1147	♀ "	—	—	38.0	B	1	-	0	0	—	—	—	—
Skin + Skull	1148	♂ "	—	120	39.0	5	—					—	—	—
"	1149	♀ "	—	107	28.5	G?	1	—	0	0	-	—	-	—
Skin + Skull	1150	♀ "	—	146	52.5	G	1	—	0	Present	-	-	—	—
"	1151	♀ "	—	102	27.0	B	1	-	0	0	—	—	—	—
"	1152	♀ "	—	112	30.5	Broken	1	—	0	0	—	—	-	—
"	1153	♂ "	—	115	37.0	2	—							
Skin + skull	1154	♂ "	-	117	39.5	4	—					—	—	—
"	1155	[illegible] "	—	\	29.0	Broken	1	-	0	0	—	—	-	—
Skin + Skull	1156	♂ "	—	117	34.0	4	—					—	—	—

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July 14 Barrow, Alaska

1157 ♂ (T=5x4) Red Poll wt 14.5 gs
1158 ♂ (T=4x1) Ruddy Turnstone wt 97.0 gs.
1159 ♀ (foll=1mm) Pectoral Sandpiper wt. 64.0 gs.

Nov 1957 Wainwright Alaska

	No.	♂ ♀ sp	Trap Site	T. L.	wt.	Tes Asp Bridge	U.H or en.	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
	1160	♀ Lem	—	122	34.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1161	♂ "	—	130	48.0	5	—					—	—	—
kin or skull- Rotten	1162	♂ "	—	100	20.0	3	—		Partially chewed on			—	-	—
"	1163	♂ "	—	111	29.0	4	—		"		"	" —	—	—
	1164	♀ "	—	128	40.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1165	♂ "	—	111	33.0	3	—					—	—	—
No skin or skull - Rotten -	1166	♀ "	—	118	32.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	-	—	—
"	1167	♀ "	—	123	36.0	G?	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1168	♀ "	—	130	37.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1169	♀ "	—	112	29.5	B	1	-	0	0	—	—	-	—
"	1170	♂ "	—	117	31.5	3	—					—	—	—
"	1171	♂ "	—	109	26.0	3	—					—	—	—
"	1172	♂ "	—	110	24.0	3	—		Partially chewed on			—	—	—
	1173	♀ "	—	120	37.0	Broken	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
"	1174	♂ "	—	118	40.5	4	—					—	—	—
"	1175	? "	—	Not measurable	35.0	—	?	Partially eaten, probably a male but gonads and rear end eaten						
ull smashed Kin or skull	1176	♀ "	—	112	29.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1177	♂ "	—	119	33.5	3	—					—	—	- -
"	1178	♀ "	—	125	42.0	Broken	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
"	1179	♂ "	—	122	41.5	3	—					—	—	-
"	1180	♀ "	—	115	29.0	B	1	—	0	0	Partially chewed on	—	—	—
"	1181	♂ "	—	127	44.0	3	—					—	—	—

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Nov. 1957 Wainwright, Alaska

	No.	♂ ♀ sp	Trap site	T. L.	wt.	Tes Eap Bridge	U.H. or op.	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of Tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
	1182	♂ Lem	—	120	34.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1183	♀ "	—	115	30.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
…kin or skull	1184	♀ "	—	115	34.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
"	1185	♂ "	—	115	32.5	4	—					—	—	—
"	1186	♂ "	—	115	32.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1187	♀ "	—	109	31.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1188	♀ "	—	133	55.5	Broken	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1189	♀ "	—	140	61.5	G	1	—	0	2/2	—	—	—	—
"	1190	♀ "	—	117	39.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1191	♀ "	—	118	34.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
"	1192	♀ "	—	120	37.0	Broken	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
"	1193	♂ "	—	125	42.0	7	—?					—	—	—

…21 1957 Wainwright, Alaska

	No.	♂ ♀ sp	Trap site	T. L.	wt.	Tes Eap Bridge	U.H. or op.	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of Tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
	1194	♀ Lem	TI 0.0	116	39.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	+?
	1195	♀ "	TI 0.0	108	33.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1196	♂ "	TI 0.4	117	37.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1197	♂ "	TI 2.0	122	38.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1198	♀ "	TI 2.2	117	33.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1199	♀ "	TI 4.0	132	56.0	G	1	—	0	3/2	—	—	—	—
	1200	♀ "	TI 4.2	127	40.5	B?	1	—	0	4/1	—	—	—	—
	1201	♀ "	TI 5.6	113	35.0	Broken	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1202	♂ "	TI 7.0	117	34.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1203	♂ "	TI 7.4	122	42.5	3	—					—	—	—
	1204	♂ "	TI 8.2	122	40.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1205	♀ "	TI 8.6	130	46.5	G	1	—	0	3/2	—	—	—	—
	1206	♂ "	TI 9.2	122	38.5	3	—					—	—	—

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No.	♂♀ Sp	Trap Site	T. L.	wt.	Tes Cap Bridge	44 or ep	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	Emb of Tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
Sept 21, 1957 Wainwright, Alaska													
1207	♂ Lem	T I 9.6	120	39.0	3	—					—	—	—
July 23 1958 Pt. Barrow, Alaska													
1208	♂ Thick-billed murre (T = 12×5)	Bought at "Duck Camp" collected by eskimos									892 grams		
Sept. 21, 1957 Wainwright, Alaska													
1209	♀ Lem	T I 0.2	104	32.0	B	1	—	o	o	—	—	—	—
1210	♀ "	T I 0.4	112	32.5	B	1	—	o	o	—	—	—	—
1211	♂ "	T I 0.4	115	32.5	2	—					—	—	—
study skin 1212	♀ "	T I 1.2	137	61.0	G	2	—	0	present	~~0~~	—	—	—
study skin 1213	♂ "	T I 2.0	129	45.0	3	—					—	—	—
1214	♀ "	T I 3.8	125	40.0	B	1	—	o	o	—	—	—	—
July 27 1958 1 mi. N of Pt. Barrow, Alaska													
1215	♀ Pigeon? Guillemot (largest fol = 3mm)	collected by Charles Edwardson Jr.									405 grams		
Sept. 21, 1957 Wainwright, Alaska													
1216	♂ Lem	T I 4.0	119	43.5	3	—					—	—	—
1217	♂ "	T I 8.8	120	40.5	3	—					—	—	—
1218	♂ "	T I 9.8	122	38.0	3	—					—	—	—
Sept. 22, 1957													
1219	♀ "	T II 0.0	122	48.0	G	1	—	o	o	—	—	—	—
1220	♂ "	T II 0.6	119	35.0	3	—					—	—	—
1221	♂ "	T II 0.8	118	41.0	3	—					—	—	—
1222	♀ "	T II 1.0	115	35.0	B	1	—	o	o	—	—	—	—
1223	♂ "	T II 1.6	115	36.0	3	—					—	—	—
1224	♀ "	T II 2.4	122	40.0	B	1	—	o	o	—	—	—	—
1225	♀ "	T II 3.4	118	42.0	B	1	—	o	o	—	—	—	—
1226	♀ "	T II 3.4	119	41.5	B	1	—	o	o	—	—	—	—
1227	♂ "	T II 4.0	126	46.0	3	—					—	—	—

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Sept 22 1957 Wainwright, Alaska

No.	♂♀ Sp	Trap Site	T.L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	UH on ♀	V plug	Emb	Scar.	Lact	End of Tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
1228	♂ Lem	T II 4.2	123	40.0	3	—					—	—	—
1229	♀ "	T II 4.8	—	33.5	G?	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1230	♂ "	T II 5.0	120	41.5	4	—				[illegible]	—	—	—
1231	♂ "	T II 5.0	122	41.0	3	—					—	—	—
1232	♂ "	T II 1.8	126	41.5	3	—					—	—	—
1233	♀ "	T II 4.0	117	36.5	Broken	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1234	♀ "	T II 4.0	117	37.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1235	♀ "	T II 4.0	119	37.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1236	♀ "	T II 4.4	120	44.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1237	♀ "	T II 5.0	~	43.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1238	♂ "	T II 8.0	133	39.0	3	[illegible]					—	—	—
1239	♀ "	T II 7.8	139	51.0	G	2	—	0	3/6	—	—	—	—
1240	♂ "	T II 8.6	121	35.0	3	—					—	—	—
1241	♂ "	T II 8.8	121	38.0	3	—					—	—	—
1242	♀ "	T II 9.4	121	40.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1243	♀ "	T II 9.4	121	40.0	B	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1244	♂ "	T II 9.6	125	42.5	3	—					—	—	—
1245	♀ "	T II 9.8	122	41.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1246	♀ "	T II 9.8	125	42.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1247	♀ "	T II 10.0	122	44.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
July 31, 1958 Barrow, Alaska													
1248	♀ Lem	T IX 9.0	132	39.0	G	2	—	0	0 But very Vascular	+	—	—	—
Sept 22, 1957 Wainwright, Alaska													
1249	♀ Lem	T I 0.0	118	36.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1250	♂ Lem	T I 0.0	119	38.0	3	—					—	—	—
skin No skull 1251	♂ "	T I 0.4	116	40.5	3	—					—	—	—

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...pt. 22, 1957 Wainwright, Alaska

	No.	♂♀ Sp	Trap Site	T. L.	Wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	UH on ep	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
	1252	♀ Lem	T I 1.0	125	39.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1253	♂ "	T I 1.2	130	43.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1254	♀ "	T I 1.4	124	36.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
...th record of ...legs - lefrear	1255	♂ "	T I 1.6	124	39.5	3	—					—	—	—
...t + Lft rear	1256	♀ "	T I 2.2	152	73.5	G	2	—	0	Present	—	—	—	—
—	1257	♂ "	T I 2.8	119	36.5	3	—					—	—	—
...t Rt rear	1258	♂ "	T I 2.8	118	37.0	3	—					—	—	—

...gust 1, 1958 Barrow, Alaska

	No.	♂♀ Sp	Trap Site	T. L.	Wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	UH on ep	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
	1259	♀ (9.11-1mm?)	Knot									wt.	138.5gr	

Sept. 22, 1957 Wainwright, Alaska

	No.	♂♀ Sp	Trap Site	T. L.	Wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	UH on ep	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
—	1260	♂ Lem	T I 3.0	124	39.5	3	—					—	—	—
—	1261	♀ "	T I 3.0	—	38.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
...t rear	1262	♂ "	T I 0.4	112	32.0	3	—					—	—	—
—	1263	♂ "	T I 1.2	121	42.5	3	—					—	—	—
—	1264	♀ "	T I 1.6	127	43.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
...t front ...ft rear	1265	♂ "	T I 3.0	121	37.0	3	—					—	—	—
—	1266	♀ "	T I 3.0	120	38.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
rear	1267	♀ "	T I 4.2	122	36.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
—	1268	♀ "	T I 10.0	119	36.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
—	1269	♀ "	T I 10.0	117	34.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—

...t 21, 1957

	No.	♂♀ Sp	Trap Site	T. L.	Wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	UH on ep	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
—	1270	♀ "	T II 0.0	112	38.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
lft rear	1271	♀ "	T II 0.8	139	59.0	G	2	—	0	Present	—	—	—	—
—	1272	♂ "	T II 1.4	120	40.5	3	—					-	-	-
—	1273	♀ "	T II 1.4	114	40.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
—	1274	♀ "	T II 2.4	130	48.0	G	1	—	0	3/1	—	—	—	—

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	No.	♂ ♀	sp	Trap Site	T.L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	U.H. of ep.	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of Tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
—	1275	♀	"	T II 5.0	122	41.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
—	1276	♂	"	T II 5.6	117	38.5	3	—				[illegible]	—	—	—
—	1277	♀	"	T II 5.6	112	37.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
—	1278	♀	"	T II 6.6	114	33.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
fat	1279	♂	"	T II 6.8	112	36.0	3	—					—	—	—
—	1280	♂	"	T II 7.0	113	33.5	3	—					—	—	—
—	1281	♂	"	T II 7.6	124	42.0	3	—					—	—	—
—	1282	♂	"	T II 9.8	112	34.5	3	—					—	—	—

pt 22, 1957

	No.	♂ ♀	sp	Trap Site	T.L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	U.H. of ep.	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of Tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
	1283	♀	"	T II 6.6	112	35.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1284	♂	"	T II 6.6	113	39.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1285	♂	"	T II 6.6	123	47.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1286	♂	"	T II 7.4	121	41.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1287	♂	"	T II 7.2	117	43.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1288	♀	"	T II 7.2	108	36.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1289	♀	"	T II 7.2	107	33.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1290	♂	"	T II 7.8	116	38.0	3	—					—	—	—
skin No skull	1291	♂	"	T II 7.8	116	38.0	3	—					—	—	—

gust 5, 1958 Barrow, Alaska

1292 ♀? Buff-breasted sandpiper — wt = 51.0 grams

1293 ♀? Buff-breasted sandpiper — wt = 49.5 grams

t. 22, 1957 Wainwright, Alaska

	No.	♂ ♀	sp	Trap Site	T.L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	U.H. of ep.	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of Tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
	1294	♂	Lem	T II 8.2	122	43.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1295	♀	"	T II 8.8	109	31.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	1296	♂	"	T II 9.6	117	38.0	3	—					—	—	—
	1297	♂	"	T II 9.0	122	40.5	3	—					—	—	—

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ept 22 1957 Wainwright, Alaska

	♂/♀	Sp	Trap Site	T.L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	UH of ep.	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
1298	♂	Lem	T II 9.0	112	33.0	3	—					—	—	—
1299	♀	"	T II 9.8	112	35.0	B	/	—	o	o	—	—	—	—
1300	♂	"	T II 9.8	121	38.0	4	—					—	—	—
1301	♂	"	T II 10.0	121	41.5	3	—					—	—	—

Cape Simpson 50± E Barrow, Alaska

ug 7· 1958

1302 (skull only)	?	Alopex lagopus	(Found dead) date of death unknown
1303 (skull only)	?	" "	(" ") date of death unknown

ug 9, 1958

1304	?	Stilt Sandpiper	wt = ?
1305	?	" "	wt = 61.5
1306	?	" "	wt = 65.5

ug 6, 1958 Barrow, Alaska

1307	?	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	wt. = 49.0 gr.
1308	?	" " "	wt. = 57.0 gr.
1309	♂ (T: 1×2)	" " "	wt. = 55.0 gr.

t 22 1957 Wainwright, Alaska

	♂/♀	Sp	Trap Site	T.L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	UH of ep.	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
1310	♂	Lem	T II 0.2	122	40.5	3	—					—	—	—
1311	♂	"	T II 1.4	152	77.0	6	—					+	—	—
1312	♂	"	T II 2.0	160	78.0	6	—					+	—	—
1313	♂	"	T II 2.2	125	39.0	3	—					—	—	—
1314	♂	"	T II 6.6	107	29.0	3	—					—	—	—
1315	♂	"	T II 7.4	121	43.0	3	—					—	—	—
1316	♀	"	T II 7.8	145	60.0	G	2	—	0	Present	—	—	—	—
1317	♀	"	T II 9.0	115	33.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1318	♀	"	T II 9.6	116	35.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—

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Aug 16 — **Wainwright, Alaska**

Skull only 1319	♀ Delphinapterus leucas ad	collected by eskimoes
Skull only 1320	? "	collected by eskimoes " juv

b. 1958

Skull only 1321	♀ Thalarctos maritimus	collected by eskimoe who stated it ♀

mmer" 1958

1322	? Phoca vitulina	collected by Weir Tagaluk

.16, 1958	♂ ♀	sp	Trap site	T. L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	HH on cp	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
study skin 1323	♂	Dic	T I 1.2	117	38.0	7	—					—	—	—
study skin 1324	♀	"	T I 0.0	147	80.5	Gap	2	-	0	7/6	?	—	—	+
study skin 1325	♂	"	T I 0.2	105	26.0	4	-					—	—	—
Aug. 17 [illegible]														
study skin 1326	♂	Dic.	T I 1.8	106	28.5	4	-					-	—	—
Aug. 18, 1958														
study skin 1327	♀	"	T I 4.2	95	20.0	B	1.5	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
study skin 1328	♀	"	T II 8.4	139	48.5	G	2	—	0	4/5	— ?	—	—	—
study skin 1329	♂	"	T IV 8.8	103	23.0	5	—					—	—	—

.23, 1957 — **Wainwright, Alaska**

	♂ ♀	sp	Trap site	T. L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	HH on cp	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
1330	♀	Lem	T II 2.0	115	35.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1331	♂	"	T II 2.0	130	49.0	3	—					—	—	—
1332	♂	"	T II 3.4	120	41.0	3	—					—	—	—
1333	♀	"	T II 3.8	117	37.0	B	1	➡	0	0	–	—	—	—
1334	♂	"	T II 4.6	127	43.5	3	—					—	—	—
1335	♀	"	T II 5.6	122	40.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1336	♂	"	T II 7.8	119	36.0	3	—					—	—	—
1337	♀	"	T II 4.2	141	66.0	G	1	—	0	Present	—	—	—	—
1338	♂	"	T II 4.8	123	46.0	3	—					—	—	—
1339	♀	"	T II 6.0	119	33.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—

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Aug 23, 1957 Wainwright, Alaska

	♂ ♀	Sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	HH on sp.	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
1340	♀	Lem	T II 6.4	102	28.5	B	1	—	0	0	+	—	—	—
1341	♂	"	T II 7.0	—	42.0	3	—					—	—	—
1342	♀	"	T II 7.2	123	40.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1343	♀	"	T II 7.2	110	36.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1344	♂	"	T II 8.4	120	40.0	3	—					—	—	—
1345	♀	"	T II 8.4	117	36.0	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
1346	♀	"	T II 9.2	113	36.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	+	+?
1347	♂	"	T II 9.8	121	44.5	3	—					—	—	—

Aug 24, 1958 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

1348 ? Sorex 72-27-11-7-3.0gr

Aug 25

1349 ? Loggerhead Shrike wt = 73.0 grams

Study skin 7 scars
1350 ♀ Microtus 166-36-19-12-45.5gr

	♂ ♀	Sp	Trap site	T.L.	wt.	Tes Gap Bridge	HH on sp.	V plug	Emb	Scars	Lact	End of tail	Head Scars	Rump Scars
↳	♀	Mic	Caught by hand	166	45.5	G	1	—	0	3/4	—	—	—	—
Study skin 1351	♀	Microtus	"	122	17.5	B	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	—

check skeleton
1352 ? Wheatear wt. = 28.5 gr

Aug 26

✓ skeleton
1353 ? Wheatear wt. = 28.0 gr

Aug 28

T = 1mm
1354 ♂ Sorex 82-26-11-7-3.0 gr

Aug 29 Barrow, Alaska

check skeleton
1355 ? Golden plover wt = ?

Aug 31

T = 1mm
1356 ♂ Sanderling wt = 67.5 gr ✓

T = 1x2
1357 ♂ Knot wt. = 136.5 gr. ✓

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1957-1958

<u>Alaska</u>

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Pt. Barrow
May 27 – Sept 1

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Journal

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May 25 Left Oakland Airport for Seattle at 6:45 P.M. daylight savings Going by United Airlines we stopped briefly at Portland Oregon and arrived in Seattle at about 10:15 PM. standard time The plane leaving for Fairbanks Alaska left at 11:50 PM

May 26 En route we set our watches back two hours. The flight was by Alaskan Airlines. We arrived in Fairbanks at about 5:00 in the morning. I have been traveling with Mr. Bill Maher who will be an independant investigator studying Jeagers at Pt. Barrow. En route I was introduced to Miss Helen Hood who will be working at the airport at Pt. Barrow. Weight allowance on the plane was 44 pounds from Oakland to Seattle and 66 pounds from Seattle to Pt. Barrow. The ~~plans~~ days are very long now so that at the time of our arrival (5:00) there was full daylight. The plane for Pt. Barrow does not leave until 8:00 tomorrow morning so we took reservations in the Nordale Hotel and spent the day seeing Fairbanks

May 27 The flight today will be by Wien Airlines Took a taxi to airport, left Fairbanks

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A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

May 27 at 8:00 in the morning. Plane made short stop at Bettle and we arrived at Pt. Barrow at about 12 noon. Flight to Brooks range and over the Brooks was clear, most of the tundra flight north of the Brooks range was overcast. Have seen many gulls flying about around Pt. Barrow. Met Mrs. Hanna who showed me a lemming (Lemmus) which she caught running about the Pt. Barrow area "about two months ago." Date was April 11 that Mrs Hanna caught the Lemmus. Someone also reported seeing one by the airport Made a short trip out onto the Tundra with Bill Boyd and Bill Maher. Did not see any new sign of ~~[illegible]~~ lemming workings. Many old lemming droppings were seen and old Tunnels noticed

May 28 Talked with Phil Sovalik this morning who informed me that the eskimo children in the village were "playing with lemmings" How many I don't know. I did tell him we wanted every one they found.

Went into the field in a weasel along with Bill Maher. We looked

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May 28 A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

for lemmings or signs of lemmings, owls, jeagers and other possible lemming predators. No signs of fresh lemming workings were found nor were any of the aforementioned animals seen. Our trip was first of all to Barrow village and then about four miles south of the village, then South east to the gas well and back to A.R.L by following about parallel along the west side of the pipe line. About four miles South of the village and then one mile east we found some diggings which appeared to be the result of a fox which had probably followed a lemming burrow. The hole which was definitely a fox digging went down about two and a half feet and in a small side cavity was a lemming nest consisting of dried grasses. Some lemming droppings were on the snow in the hole next to the nest. Many fox hairs ~~were~~ had been rubbed off on the sides of the burrow.

After returning to A.R.L. I found out that three *Lemmus* had been brought in from the village. They had been given

to Max Brewer who had placed them in the freezer. All three were young individuals. I thought that the three specimens were just taken for granted as being mine, but it turned out that there was a conflict of demands for lemmings. Apparently four sources have a request for lemmings. Well, after about a half days bickering I gained possession of these three lemmings which I will process as soon as possible. The disposal of lemmings, brought in from the village, is still questionable.

May 29 Chester reported this morning that six more lemmings had been caught and that he has them. Bill Fraker and I took a trip onto the tundra mowing about along beach ridge. (See Lemmus sp. account)

May 30 Chester brought in five more lemmings. Tom Cade and I processed all 14 lemmings brought in up to date.

May 31 Chester brought in three more lemmings caught at the village. One lemming is alive although a hind leg is broken. The live lemming was placed in an aquarium with some tundra. The lemming started eating the sedges. It would break off the upper

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A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

May 31 dried brown portion and discard it and proceed to eat the remaining basal green part of the plant.

June 1 Chester brought in one more lemming. Went in a weasel with Tom Cade to look for lemmings. Drove to village and then about four miles west of the village and back. No lemmings or lemming signs were seen. Tom shot a golden plover and a red-backed sandpiper for specimens. Many caterpillar cocoons found on tundra. A white fronted goose was seen in flight. Also seen was a yellow wagtail. Yesterday Tom shot a Myrtle warbler just South of the camp. I have not yet seen a live lemming in the field. ~~as yet~~

June 2 Went into the field with John Shannon and Jack Campbell and Leo ? We went to the point at Barrow - Pt. Barrow - to check some of Johns instruments. While there about five golden plovers in a group flew overhead. Also at the point we saw several hundred ~~flocks~~ birds in various sized flocks going in an easterly direction. These ducks turned out

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A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

June 2 to be king and pacific eiders. A pair of both of these ducks was shot.

June 3 A male king eider was prepared as a study skin. Bird was very fat.

June 4 One male Lagopus lagopus, collected by Pete Savolik, prepared as a study skin. Went into the field with Bill Maher along the east side of the gas well line. At about ten o'clock, when we were at the south end of beach ridge, we saw a Pomarine jaeger flying northwest. About one-half mile further east we came upon a jaeger seated on the ground - soon it was joined by another jaeger. Turning from this point and returning to A.R.L. we obtained two jaegers about one mile south of the lab (see sp. account Stercorarius pomarinus) While at the location of the first pair of jaegers, Bill and I observed a flock of about 35 snow geese flying northwest

No lemmings were seen in the field and no lemmings were brought in by Chester

Bill Maher & Tom Cade went to Wainwright and upon their return reported that lemmings were abundant there. Within an hour some children caught 31 lemmings

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A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

June 4, which Maher & Cade brought back with them

June 5 Chester brought in two more lemmings from the village. A field trip in an LVT (landing vehicle track) ~~was~~ to the Inaru River was taken today. At about 8:30 in the morning Ken Tuvac, Bill Maher, Tom Cade, "Doc" Hanna, Lowell Douglass, Bill Boyd and myself left for the Inaru. The distance traveled each way was approximately 25-30 miles. The weather was heavily overcast at Barrow and for most of the journey to Inaru, clearing approximately five miles before reaching our destination. The same was true of our return trip - the overcast weather starting about 5-10 mi. away from the River. Also noticed was the fact that although snow is becoming sparce at Barrow, about five miles out of Barrow Village along the coal mine "trail", snow cover was much more noticeable. Once again, though, when at the Inaru snow cover was very sparce and much melting had taken place. On the trip to the Inaru approximately four miles before reaching the river three caribou were seen. Upon arrival at the ~~camp~~ river, we met a group of

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Inaru River ± 30 miles SW Barrow Northern Alaska

June 5 eskimos, camped on the Inaru. They had two sled loads of mainly white-fronted geese and brant. After arriving at this site, we saw close to 10 jaegers, one a long tailed jeager. Other birds seen at this location were glaucous-winged and Sabine's gulls, white fronted geese, black brant, stellars eider, pectoral sandpiper, red phalaropes, alaska ptarmigan, pintails, + old squaws. Although very little sign of lemmings has been noticed at Barrow, signs were much more noticeable at Inaru; runways were prominent and droppings appeared to be fresh and grass clippings could be found. Arrival at the Inaru was about 1:15 PM. A spectacled eider and terns were also seen here. Both edges of the Inaru were still frozen over. After looking at the terrain for lemming signs and also checking bird life, we departed at about 4:30. We followed the stream about two miles down stream to some sand dunes where foxes burrows were very abundant. Here a ground squirrel was found dead next to a steel trap that had been set out by the eskimos. We then started back north. Approximately two miles from the River

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Inaru River ± 30 miles SW Barrow, Northern Alaska

June 5 Tom Cade spotted a lemming and caught it. Later Tom saw another lemming which he failed to catch. Approximately eight miles south of Barrow I caught a lemming which was running in the tracks the LVT had made on the way to Inaru. It was later found out that Lowell had seen a lemming running on the ground somewhere. Bill's final count on jeagers (when we returned to Barrow at about 9:30 PM) was 8 pomarine, 1 long Tail, 7 parasitic and 9 unknown jeagers.

After we returned to the lab and talked to Max, he told us that the people in Wainwright had caught 400 lemmings and wanted to know whether they should stop. The first "shipment" of 200 is to come in Friday.

A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

June 6 Prepared for going to Mead River Trip postponed. Oiled traps baited traps

June 7 Helped process most of the lemmings brought back from Wainwright by Cade & Maher. New shipment of 200 lemmings did not come in Today. Prepared again for leaving for Mead River plane had brake trouble, we will leave tomorrow (?). Chester Lampel and Frank Talbert are also going to Mead River and will go on a plane ahead of us.

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A.R.L. Pt Barrow, Alaska

June 8 The first shipment of 200 lemmings from Wainwright came in this morning. Processed some of these before leaving for Mead R.

Atkusuk, Mead River, Alaska

Setting out Transect I area, very marshy stacks 1.6, 1.8 and 2.0 ~~s~~ surrounded by water. Three traps placed as near as possible to each post along edge of pond.

So far runways are very ill defined and little actual lemming use is visible. I am now at stack 6 and have still not seen a good runway or sign of lemming. At 4:45 one long tailed Jeager seen in vicinity of transect I at about 5:15 a jeager seen around Transect I + 2 at 6:30 3 jeagers seen near pond at end of Transect I. 6:45 Jeager north of Transect I.

The second transect was finished setting out at about 10:00 P.M. At about 8:45 a long tailed jeager was seen flying northeast. This second transect line is not as marshy as the first and shows very little sign of any lemming workings. At this time of year a stream has to be waded in order to reach Transect 2

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Atkusuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 9 Transect I and II were checked in the morning (See Transect notes) One long tailed jaeger seen seated about 100 yards north of 9.4 in transect I. After checking the traplines with a catch of one ♀ longspur I went to look for Transects III and IV. Transect III was found but it also is extremely swampy with many of the stackes still under water. Transect IV could not be found after at least an hours searching; There is a wide stripe of snow still on the bluff and it is believed that the line is probably under this snow layer. I will lay out a line parallel to Transect III and the snow layer. Close to the area when transect IV is supposed to be and just a little west of it, a pintail nest with 8 eggs in it was discovered. Since only four of the eggs were good (the rest having been destroyed) these were collected for an A.R.L egg collection. Three jeagers were seen on the trip back to camp.

On the check of traplines between 8 and 10PM in the evening five jeagers were seen, three of them over the village Two over Transect I

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Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 10 After finishing the morning run I had still not caught a single lemming. One very dead Microtus was brought in on the first day we were here by one of the eskimo boys, and given to Bill Maher. Bill told them we would give 50¢ a piece Microtus measured 162 - 35 - 19 - ear fell off (rotten) I have not yet seen a live lemming or Microtus at Atkasuk. I paid a boy 50¢ for the Microtus maybe more will be brought in now? At 10:45 while I was at Transect II a jeager was seen in vicinity Transect I Transect number III was staked out on the south side of the very large lake north of the Atkasuk village. In the evening checks of the two traplines, I and II, number one had a Lemmus while no. two had a Dicrostonyx

June 11 The Lemmus and Dicrostonyx were processed the Dicro. as a study skin for ARL. The Transects I + II were checked nothing in them

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Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 11 The afternoon was spent in searching for a locality to do some spot trapping for lemmings. I walked to the village and along the east side of the village (between the village and the Mead). In this area I found only one spot which definitely showed lemming diggings, the area being something like twenty feet in diameter. Aside from this one area, no other spots were found in today's wanderings. I walked about a half mile beyond (north) of the village and turned from the stream and went west. No sign of recent lemming activity were found here. Upon my return trip I discovered another longspur nest with four eggs in it just south of the village next to the fresh water stream. One of the village eskimo boys ~~met me with a~~ carrying a dead pomarine jeager came to me offering the bird. I gave the bird to Bill. No traps were set out.

Traplines I and II were picked up early with the hopes that VII and VIII could be set out. In trapline II no traps had been set off and nothing had been caught. Transect II had

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Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 11 one trap off and no animal catch. Transects VII and VIII were not set out. Also found on the walk ~~through~~ near the Atkasuk village was an old Microtus nest. On the south side of the village, on the slope towards the fresh water stream a nest (looking very much like a winter lemming nest) was found very flattened as if someone had stepped on it. Inside were four small Microtus and one large ♀ Microtus with large nipples. Apparently the four were suckling young. All were dead and flattened and the skin was sluffing so that they were not worth saving

June 12 The stackes for setting up transect VIII were carried over to the new locality yesterday so that today the 300 mouse traps and other ~~poof~~ equipment necessary were lugged to the locality. Mouse traps were set out on transect VII and then transect VIII was stacked and set with traps.

Later a walk was taken with Bill to the bluff area in the horseshoe bend of the Mead River ESE of the village. Here a black-bellied plover nest with four eggs was found. We watched jeagers feeding on the

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Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 12 stomachs of caribou left on the tundra by the eskimos. No sign of new lemming workings were found and up to date a live lemming has not been seen by me in the field at Atkasuk. Three northern phalaropes were shot be me and will be prepared as study skins. These birds were on a pond adjacent to the coal mine shaft.

Perhaps it should be mentioned that on Monday the 9th, some people came over from the village seeking our assistance since one of the old men in the village was very sick. Bill and I went over to look at him. He could not see us or hear anyone. He was apparently very uncomfortable and in pain. We learned from his wife (through Chester Lampl) that he'd been passing black urine and that this "affliction" had started that morning. We did what little we could and told them to get the man into town (Barrow) on tomorrow's (tuesdays) plane. The man's illness grew more serious and he passed away during that night. Relatives flew in the next day and Reverend Wartes also came for the burial.

In the evening the two Anglings

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Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 12 were checked, no. VII + VIII, one of red phalarope was the only catch

June 13 Traplines VII + VIII were checked in the morning; nothing was caught. Ten spot traps were put out in an area just to the south of the east end of the "air strip" When Bill Maher returned from his trip into the field, he produced a live Dicrostonyx which he had caught just a short distance east of the village. He stated that the animal did not run and that he had not even noticed it until he saw it on its back and producing a chattering noise. It was brought back to camp and put in a pot to keep alive. Traps were checked in the evening with no animals trapped.

June 14 The Dicrostonyx was dead this morning. It made an awful lot of noise in the pan during ~~the~~ most of the night trying to get out. It also ate up all its lettuce. The cotton that had been placed in with it was entirely wet. Traplines VII + VIII were checked this morning but no catch was made. Four eggs from a Pectoral Sandpiper nest were collected near Transect VII. Bill & I took a trip across the ~~river~~ & located trap line

[illegible].Brock

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Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

[J]une 14 no. VI. This trapline apparently was stacked every 20 feet only for the first 200 feet, because thereafter the stackes appear only at the 100 foot marks. A red poles nest was found in the willows near stacke nine. Small land snails were found in the moist areas, Cincindelid beetles and trichoptera were also seen.

Checked traps in evening – nothing caught.

June 15 Transects VII + VIII were checked and picked up. Traps carried to Transects III & IV. Transect IV under snow, transect III only half staked. After figuring were stakes should have been the traps were set out. One Dicrostonyx was taken in Transect VII. The evening check on III and IV yilded no animals

June 16 No lemmings caught in the morning run of Transects III & IV but in transect III one trap was off and had some Lemmus hairs in it. Also along this line one trap was missing. In the evening check of the traps, the only thing taken was a ♂ longspur in Transect II

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Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 17 Transects III and IV were checked in the morning and the only catch was a ♂ longspur in line IV. A walk was taken south west of the wanigan in hopes of placing some spot traps. No good localities were found. One pomarine jeager nest was discovered. I have still not seen a live lemming in the field at Atkasuk.

June 18 Checked transects III and IV this morning and also picked up the traps and then rowed across the Mead to set out the last line, transect VI. While setting out the traps near stacke one I caught a Microtus alive.

Bill Maher went back to Barrow today.

June 19 Checked trapline VI in the morning, no animals caught. Collected the red pole nest and one egg since it had been unattended. Egg was cold, nest wet from rain and snow. Light snow flurries in the morning. The Microtus caught yesterday is still alive. A longspur nest with a newly hatched young was found near the coal mine (see sp. account) and a pintail nest with 9 eggs

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Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 19 Forty snap traps were set out (to do some spot trapping) about 100 yards east of stake 0.0 of Transect II

Checked traplines in the evening. Only catch was a ♂ longspur.

June 20 Traplines checked in the morning, only thing caught was a semi palmated sandpiper. Nothing was caught in the spot trapping that was done; these traps were left out until tomorrow. Took a walk south of the coal mine and back around transect II. The day was very overcast; no jeagers were seen. The only thing to be caught in the trapline in the evening check was a redpole which was prepared as a study skin. In my stay at Atkasuk I only saw the one microtus alive in the field; no lemmings were seen by me in the field.

As an added note, I hope that transects VII and VIII will not be bothered by the eskimos. They are about a mile away from the ~~camp~~ village but are very prominently stacked and clearly visible since the stakes protrude about a foot above the surface of the ground.

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Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 21 All forty snap traps (spot check) were picked up with no catch.

Transect VI picked up in the morning with no catch

Waited nearly all day for the plane

June 22 Barrow, Northern Alaska

Cleaned up desk back at lab. Blew out skulls of numerous lemmings which had ~~[illegible]~~ been put into water and left; they were mascerating and fermenting and many labs adjacent to ours, as well as ours were effected by this oversight on someones part. Arranged some of the live lemmings found in various cages in the lab.

June 23 Put up a skin of a least weasel raised in 1953 by Danial Thompson. The weasel was raised to maturity, ~~[illegible]~~ died of "malnutrition" and was preserved in alcohol.

Wrote letters and cleaned up things from Mead River

June 24 Brought in more aquaria to separate as many pairs of live lemmings as possible. At the bottom of one ill arranged, three occupant aquarium was found a litter of 6 young. ~~F~~ Two of the adult

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June 24 Barrow, Northern Alaska

lemmings were removed from this cage. According to a label on the cage the animals were weighed on June 17 but I could not figure out which animal was which. But therefore the young were not observed on that date and must have been born there after; yet they look old enough to be more than one day old therefore the birthdate was established as about June 20. Due to actual known age weight of second litter I believe this date would better be June 22.

~~The mommicous~~ As many lemmings were paired as possible, the rest put in separate cages.

The multitude of flat skins that were set out to dry were packed away.

One sabines gull was prepared as a study skin

The treadles, of the 300 traps soon to be used at Barrow, were once again smeared with peanut butter, bacon fat and clove oil mixture.

June 25 Drove out, by myself, in a weasel along the east side of the gas line looking for transects I and II. After reaching the locality I drove around for an hour looking for the lines; I was unable to find the lines at the locality marked on the map. After returning to

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Barrow, Northern Alaska

June 25 the lab & later went out with Bill Maher who knew where the lines were located. The lines were found and will be changed on the map.* We then drove over to Volschlag slough and Marsh plot and found lines V, VI, VII and VIII. Had the traps along to be placed out but a continual rain during the day made it undesirable to place out traps.

A ground squirrel was prepared as a study skin. * Map probably correct as is marked.

June 26 Most of the day was spent skinning out lemmings from Wainwright and taken data on them.

June 27 Morning was spent processing some more of the Wainwright lemmings. Transect I and II were set out in the afternoon and then some more lemmings were processed

June 28 Transects ~~I~~ and II were checked with a catch of one Lemmus in each. Forage utilization checks were also taken on both traplines I and II. More lemmings were processed today. In evening check of traplines one lemming was taken in transect II. First snowy owl was seen this evening

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June 29 Barrow, Northern Alaska

Traplines I and II were checked in the morning and ~~evening~~ without a catch being recorded. Transect I had one trap missing. Utilization checks were made on Transects VII and VIII. In making the utilization checks for T I, II and VII I was, ~~using~~ entering, under "prior activity", all old clippings, whether they were standing or not [that is old clippings lying on the ground]. For all other utilization checks I will only record clipping as prior activity if it is a cut grass blade which has a very short dead portion and a basal portion which is green. [Transects I, II + VII rechecked 7-16-57 (see notes)]

I am still rearing one litter of 6 lemmings, and ~~eight~~ seven adult Lemmus and one Microtus.

June 30 Processed ~~of~~ a few lemmings, packed dried skins in towels, put away skulls, blew some more skulls. T I + II picked up

July 1 Set out traplines V and VI and also took utilization count on both of these transects

~~July 4~~ Yesterday, for the first time it was noticed the ~~the~~ ice in the ocean was breaking up beyond the

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July 1 Barrow, Northern Alaska

pressure ridge. This was the first sign of any ice breaking. Previous to June 30 the ice was frozen for about the first two miles from shore ~~and~~ with the pressure ridge located at this limit. Beyond this point ice was perhaps a mile more of ice. So yesterday the ice beyond the pressure ridge began to break. Today, July 1, was a sunny day. At 1700 today there was not the slightest remains of ice on the ocean. On the very distant horizon a few ice bergs could be seen. Apparently nearly everyone had missed the breakings which someone stated occurred about 1300 or 1400.

July 2 Made morning and evening checks of traplines V and VI. Made a utilization check of Transect IX. Drove to Voth area looking for traplines. Apparently the army has moved in on the area and most of the location is highly restricted with signs every where ~~telling~~ warning people of the fact.

.M Broek

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July 2 Barrow, Northern Alaska

A restricted area (and buildings) has been placed, either partially on top of, or immediately north of the Voth area. I retreated to await permission. I tried to get to lines IX and X by approaching from south side. It was impossible to cross the narrow strip of water at the south side of the lake. I later tried to approach the lines from the south through the garbage dump which is just north of the line - this approach proved impossible. Finally concluded that the only way to get at them was from the other side of the gas line.

July 3 Processed a few lemmings. Went out to check traplines and ran out of gas (gauge was incorrect). Therefore first check was at about ~~2 o'clo~~ 1400. Drove over to Voth area with Tom Sovolik since he has been going there regularly to read graphs and knows the restricted areas. Max and I had a talk with some people concerned with the area and found it was possible to continue our study about the area (not too close)

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July 4 Barrow, Northern Alaska

All of ARL went on an LVT trip to the Point Rogers Monument. Before leaving I checked my traps, nothing caught. On the LVT trip saw two well developed phalarope (red) chicks following their mother. Two longspur chicks were seen, each at a different locality, hopping along the ground. I saw one Lemmus on the 12 mile trip to the monument and of the 38 other people on the LVT, two other lemmings were reported as being seen. On the way back one lemming was reported as ~~being~~ having been seen.

July 5 A Citellus parryi was prepared as a study skin. Animal caught by Pete Savolik on May 28 or 29 1957 near Meade River. Bill Maher was with Pete at the time. Animal kept alive and brought back to lab. Gave birth to 4 young on 6-17-57 all of which had died by 6-22-57. These animals were saved for Ingrith Deyrup who killed this one on July 3

Since we did not get back from the monument until very late, I was unable to pick up the traplines V and VI on July 4. The traplines were picked up this morning with no traps missing and no catch in either line,

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Barrow, Northern Alaska

July 5 Traplines IX and X were placed out in the afternoon

July 6 Transects IX and X were checked in the morning and afternoon. A utilization check was made on Transect X. A ruddy turnstone was prepared as a study skin

July 7 Checked transects IX and X in morning and afternoon. Although it had rained heavily last night only 10 traps were off altogether. Drew up forms for utilization check recordings. Put up study skins of red-backed sandpiper and semi-palmated plover

Prepared skin + skeleton of very young known age lemming (see "raising of young")

July 8 Made utilization checks of lines III A + III B although there seems to be some confusion as to which is which

Another one of the litter of lemmings died. It was weighed measured and skin and skull saved. Other lemmings also processed.

Traplines IX and X were checked in morning and evening. Lines retired.

July 9 Transects III A and III B were set out. During the two hours while I was setting out these lines, I kept watching a snowy owl perched on the tundra

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July 9 Barrow, northern Alaska

about 200 yards south of these two transect. After finishing the lines I went to check the location and soon saw two owls but no nest (see sp account) Spent at least three hours watching the owls.

Put up a skin of a yellow-billed loon which had been wounded in the wing and brought in from the point by Paul B. Swenson and Dr. Geza Teleki Apparently the bird had been wounded some time previous and Swenson and Teleki caught it on the ground.

July 10 Today seems to be the first day that the mosquitoes are bothersome. While checking lines III A and B in the morning, I was very much annoyed by them ~~they were very bothersome~~. Ten birds were caught in the two traplines, five of them fledglings. Four other traps were off with feathers caught under the wire. One trap was missing

A utilization check was taken on transect IV B.

Tom Cade came back; I took him over the traplines and to show him the snowy owls which were seen again in about the same location

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July 11 Barrow, Northern Alaska

Traplines III A and III B were checked in the morning and afternoon.

A forage utilization check was made on transect IV A. The two snowy owls were once again seen in the area but no nest could be found.

One ground squirrel study skin was prepared and several lemmings processed

July 12 Transects III A + III B checked in morning and afternoon and both lines were picked up in the afternoon.

Prepared study skins of three fledgling red-backed sandpipers that had been caught in the snap traps.

Also prepared study skin of ground squirrel and a snow bunting

July 13 Transects IV A and IV B laid out in the afternoon

Another litter of six young was discovered in one of the aquaria that have lemmings in them. The litter was born to a female which has been alone for about two weeks (see "raising of young")

One fledgling red-backed sandpiper prepared as a study skin.

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July 14 Barrow, northern Alaska

Traplines IV A and IV B checked in morning and evening. Four young snowy owls have been shipped to A.R.L.. Three arrived alive yesterday the fourth was prepared as a study skin today

A fledgling red-backed sandpiper and red phalarope were also prepared as study skins.

July 15 Tom Cade went to Point Lay, so now it has befallen upon me to feed two Gyrfalcons, three snowy owls and a multitude of lemmings. Checked traps in transects IV A + IV B in morning and evening. A utilization check was made for both transect XI and XII.

One pectoral sandpiper prepared as study skin and several lemmings processed

July 16 Checked transects IV A + IV B and still no lemmings had been caught in Transect IV and and therefore transect was left out.

Rechecked transects I + II and VII for "prior activity" signs. When I first started making utilization checks I entered (for these three lines) under

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July 16 Barrow, northern Alaska

"prior activity" all old clippings found loose on the ground not just standing, old clippings. For all other transects prior activity was noted by old droppings and/or cut grass with a short (1-2 cm) dead area at the clipped end. Today (July 16) I checked lines I, II and VII for prior clipping activity and corrected them accordingly on the utilization records.

The new litter of Lemmus born July 13 was checked and a little data recorded (see "Lemmus")

July 17 Transect IV A + IV B checked once again in morning and evening, nothing has yet been taken in line IV A but another lemming was caught in line IV B. A few lemmings were processed and a ground squirrel skin prepared. Wainright lemmings were processed

July 18 Transects IV A + IV B checked in morning and evening, and still no lemmings have been caught in Transect IV A; therefore traps were left out. Lemmings were processed. Needles of 100 traps were smeared to ready traps.

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July 19 Transects IV A + IV B were checked in the morning. Nothing has yet been caught in T IV A so it was left out but T IV B was picked up.

A very large number of jeagers were seen during the course of the day - approximately 50 seen, ~~[illegible]~~

Traplines XI and XII were set out today and both these areas are extremely inundated, at places the water went over my shoepacks. Line XI is nearly entirely under water, while line XII has a few stacks on wet ground. In many of the water areas the grass is so tall that the traps set on the tips of the grass standing above the water, other traps are floating. All in All there is a very good growth of grass in the Voth slough area.

Various bird skins were prepared and some lemmings pressed

July 20. Transect IV A, XI and XII were all checked in morning and evening and no lemmings were caught in the traps. One live female lemming was caught by hand

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Barrow, Northern Alaska

July 20 very close to the end of line IV A. Some bird skins prepared and several lemmings processed.

July 21 Transects IV A, XI and XII were checked in morning and evening. A couple of bird skins were prepared.

July 22 Transects XI and XII checked in morning and evening. Transect IV A checked in morning and since it has been out for nine days now, it was picked up. No lemmings had yet been caught in trapline IV A.

Lemmings were processed during the day

July 23 Transects XI and XII checked in morning and evening. Lemmings were processed.

July 24 Transects XI and XII were picked up today although no lemmings had been caught in either trapline. The traps had been left out for nine checks. The area is extremely wet, many (most) of the stakes standing in water. Traps were moved to Central Marsh were the last two of the traplines were set out. Traps placed at Transects VII and VIII

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Barrow, Northern Alaska

July 24 Lemmings were processed

July 25 Transects VII and VIII checked in morning and evening. A very large number of juvenile longspurs were caught in both lines. Lemmings were processed during the rest of the day.

July 26 Transects VII and VIII run in morning and evening with many longspurs once again being caught. Lemmings were processed during the rest of the day.

July 27 Transects VII and VIII run in morning and evening, more longspurs caught. Some skinning done during course of the day

July 28 Checked traplines VII and VIII in the morning which have now been left out for seven checks. Line VII has still not caught a lemming. Both lines were picked up.

Lines V and VI ~~[illegible]~~ were set out which will now start the second run of all these lines

July 29 Checked traplines V and VI in morning (evening check was not possible) ~~[illegible]~~ once again caught many longspurs. While checking the traplines in the morning

E.M. Brock

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Barrow, Northern Alaska

July 29 and looking north, I could notice large flocks (100–300) of ducks flying in a westerly direction. There seemed to be a continuous stream of them, one group following another – always at least one group in sight. Upon returning to the lab, I told Dr Miller (S.F. Academy) about the ducks (he is trying to establish whether radar has any effect on ducks in flight) He mentioned that he had already seen a few. Dr Miller and I went to the airport where Dr. Miller has a small radar screen which he is permitted to ~~[illegible]~~ point in a desired direction. We were at the location for about three hours during which we observed at least 25 groups of ducks varying from 100 to approximately 400 ducks per group, all flying around the point (where the eskimos would shoot at them) and west. Although there had been reports of large groups coming by previous to today. Dr. Miller stated that todays amount probably exceeded previous days.

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Barrow, Northern Alaska

July 30 The traps were not checked last night and when the two transects V and VI were checked this morning 1 lemming one juvenile golden plover, Two Juvenile red-backed sandpipers and 88 juvenile longspurs were caught; the combined weight of the catch was 6 lbs.

Frozen lemmings were processed during the rest of the day. The evening check of the traplines yielded very few birds and very few traps had been set off.

I am still raising and feeding lemmings in the lab. Two litters are still going one with only one remaining young and the other with five remaining young.

July 31 Transects V and VI checked in morning and evening. Lemmings processed during rest of the day

Aug 1 Transects V and VI checked in morning and picked up. Transects I and II set out in afternoon. Known age lemmings taken care of and one prepared as a study skin since it died yesterday.

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Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 2 Transects I and II ran in morning and evening. Lemmings were processed.

Aug 3 Transect I and II ran in morning and evening. Lemmings from Wainright were processed

Aug 4 Transects I and II checked in morning and evening. Lemmings from Wainright were processed.

Aug 5 Transects I and II checked in morning and evening. Lemmings were processed.

Aug 6 Checked Transects I and II and picked them up in the morning. Processed lemmings during the day and prepared for leaving for Wainright tomorrow. Ingrith Dayrup shall feed the lemmings that are being raised for known age skeletons

Aug 7 I was ready to leave at 8:00 in the morning for Wainright. The plane was supposed to leave at 9:00. We left Barrow about 10:00. Since there were two other people beside the pilot and myself, most of my equipment and traps had to stay behind.

August 6, 1957

Dear Tom:

I have finished running traplines I, II,V and VI for the second time. Therefore the rest of the transects could probably best be run in the following order:

IIIA &IIIB,

IVA & IVB

IX & X

XI & XII

VII & VIII

The locations for these transects are on the large map in the back of my folder which is in the locker cabinet

I shall be back on the 21rst.

[? Brock]

E. M. Brock

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Wainright, Northern Alaska

Aug 7 I do not remember looking at ~~the time~~ my watch when we arrived at Wainright but it was somewhere around 11:30. We landed on the beach and I left the plane to look for the schoolhouse. I found Mr. Crawford at the schoolhouse who showed me my room. He remarked that the 200 lemmings were waiting for shipment back to Barrow. Although I did not have my transect location maps with me I remembered approximately were they were supposed to be located in relation to the cemetary. The cemetary is visible from my room. I took a walk over to the area and found transect I which is very messed up with a confusion of stakes. After figureing out approximatly which was the end of the line I walk to the beach. I looked around there for about fifteen minutes and walked back to transect I and later found transect II and followed it the length of the trapline.

After finding the first two transects I walked in the direction of T III + IV and found them. I also walked the length of both of these transects

~~1957~~
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Wainwright, Northern Alaska

Aug 7 and while I was passing stake 4.8 of line III a lemming ran by and was caught by hand and killed. This was the only lemming seen by my during my entire walk about the transect. On three other occasions I heard rustling in the undergrowth which may have been lemmings running away. On one other occasion I heard squeeking which sounded like two lemmings fighting, once again I didn't find anything when I looked. There is a striking difference in the amount of lemming activity sign here at Wainwright as compared with Barrow. Although I saw only the one live lemming, runways which appear heavily used are abundant. Clippings and fresh droppings are also abundant. Nearly all the time I was out in the field there was at least one jaeger in view. In all I saw perhaps 40-50 jaegers during my walk - some may have been repeated observations. All three jaegers were seen. Just from todays observations no one type of jaeger is more abundant than the others.

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Wainright, Northern Alaska

Aug 7 Mr Crawford repeated at least five times the fact that every time he tells the village kids he wants lemmings they run off south of the village to collect specimens and that our traplines (Crawford talking) are in the wrong place being roughly N E of the village. He seems to believe that the lemmings are more abundant south of the village. I will try and look through the area.

Spent the afternoon walking about a mile up and down the beach while waiting for my equipment to come in on the second flight. The plane finally came about ~~1~~ 1600 with traps, food, dissecting tools and sleeping bag. All this equipment was lugged up to the school house. Max Brewer had included a ten pound ~~s~~ can of frozen strawberries. When I gave half of these to Mr Crawford he was most delighted. After eating and getting somewhat organized I set out the two traplines — Transects I + II — at about 2000.

.M. Brock

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Wainwright, Northern Alaska

Aug 8 Traplines I and II checked at 0900 and 28 lemmings taken from the traps (see transect data) On way back to village I found a partial skeleton of a weasel, the skull was collected

Took a walk about a mile west along the beach at Wainwright, walked back and over tundra south to the lagoon, then walked about a mile east along that beach and then walked back to village over the tundra. Although a lot of the walking was along the beach, during the entire walk only four lemmings were seen running away. On my first walk west along the beach I looked into some old abandoned houses were I found several artifacts

The avian population takes a real beating from the eskimoe children. Their main sport seems to be shooting at birds. In order of most often observed means of killing a bird the following have been observed: sling shoots, bow and arrow, throwing stones (dirt) ~~bee fee~~ B-B gun and 22

M. Brock

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Wainwright, Northern Alaska

Aug 8 Transects I and II where checked at 2030 with a smaller catch of lemming then in the morning.
The plane came in again today with my shotgun and personal belongings

Aug 9 Traps checked at 0900 with a very large catch of lemmings once again. (See Transect notes)
Plane came in again today and brought the Coleman stove,
Two lemmings were seen running during the morning check of the traps
Took a walk along beach and over tundra to Admundsons cabin out at the point about 3.5 miles from Wainwright no lemmings were seen during the walk.
Transects checked in evening - no lemmings at all caught in transect II while transect I only had a few.

Aug 10 Traplins I and II checked at 0900 Once again a fair amount of lemmings caught
Yesterday a small amount of rain fell. Today it has been raining lightly all day - may set off some traps

M. Brock

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Wainright, Northern Alaska

Aug 10 During the last three days I have had an extremely bad cold which has made tasks difficult.

At five in the afternoon I checked lines I and II and retrieved them so that I could get III and IV placed out. Very few lemmings were caught in traplines I and II. A lemming was seen running less than a foot away from stake D, O of transect I. In all four lemmings were seen running about as I picked up the two lines and set the other two out.

I am sure that the catches in line III and IV are going to be very large due to the fact that nearly every trap placed out was near a fresh lemming runway or hole. Intermittent rains during the day. A study skin of a semi palmated sandpiper was prepared today.

A big difference in the number of animals caught during the night hours as compared with the twenty daylight hours has been noticed. I wonder whether its possible, since

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Wainwright, Northern Alaska

Aug 10 the nights are becoming much more dark now, whether the lemmings are now tending to be more active at night. This difference in the number of lemmings caught was not noticed at Barrow (of course, the lemmings were much fewer)

Aug 11 Traplines III and IV checked at 0900 this morning The total catch for both lines was 50 (see transect data)

I've been trying to collect a bird I can't identify – I believe its either a dowitcher or a godwit. It has a very long bill, is larger then a red-backed sandpiper and has a definite white rump patch. I believe its one of the above birds in a molting stage. I have seen four of them now.

Took a walk about two miles east along the beach then walked up onto the tundra and back to the village by way of the tundra. During this whole walk four lemmings were seen.

Evening check of the traplines revealed very few lemmings caught.

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Wainwright, Northern Alaska

Aug 12 Once again the morning catch of lemmings in traplines III and IV was very high - 46 being taken in both lines (see transect data)

Took a walk about 3/4 of a mile west along the beach looked at some old abandoned buildings and found more artifacts walked across the tundra south to the lagoon, walked along the beach there and then back to the village over the tundra that Mr Crawford described as the area where the kids catch all there lemmings. This area does not look and different from our transect area. In my entire walk only 3-4 lemmings were seen. Jaegers are still plentiful - all three kinds - about 25 being seen per day. Took a walk about a mile east along the beach, found a mammoth tooth (could find no other sign of the animal) on the beach. Walked onto the tundra and back to the village. In all saw about four lemmings again. Evening catch of lemmings once again very small.

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Journal

Wainwright, Northern Alaska

Aug 13 As has previously happened, todays morning catch was extremely large 41 for both lines III and IV

Took a walk about a mile and a half west along the tundra, turned south for a half mile and walked back to the village about 500 yards away from Crawfords school building (where I'm staying) I finally saw the ~~godwits~~ Dowitchers again and this time was able to obtain one which was prepared as a study skin. I have been taking a .410 shotgun into the field with me every time I go out. Four lemmings were seen on this walk

Traps were checked starting ~~and~~ at 1930 and at the same time I picked them up. Very few lemmings were caught in this evening check Finished retrieving traps at about 2100. Saw three lemmings while retrieving the traps.

I will leave Wainwright tomorrow. No snowy owls were seen on my stay at Wainwright and about 25 jaegers were seen per day.

In reference to the one Dicrostony

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Wainwright, northern Alaska

Aug 13 which was found in the first shipment of 200 lemmings from the Crawfords at Wainwright to Barrow, I was asking the Crawfords whether they were aware of the fact that there were two kinds of lemmings, and finally Mrs. Crawford said she did recall seeing the "one different one", as I described it. She recalled that the little boy that caught it wanted to know about it at the time.

Therefore the Dicrostonyx did rather definitely come from Wainwright.

Aug 14 Packed and was waiting for the plane that would take me to the Pitmegea at 0930. Went to talk to Homer Bodfish (Wainwright ~~Wean~~ employee) to get ~~him~~ to send some of my junk back to Barrow. He informed me plane was making two trips, I would leave in afternoon. Bill Maher arrived from his Kaolak trip and was flown back to Barrow on the first trip. I told him of the pet young jaeger Waldo Bodfish had and wanted to give away and

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Wainwright, Northern Alaska

Aug 14 he went and got it. My plane came at about 1400 and took me to Pt. Lay to the Pitmegea River to join Henry Childs for a week.

Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Northern Alaska

After Pete Merry (pilot) landed at the Pitmegea, Nael Solomon, Childs eskimoe companion got ready to leave. After they had I looked about the area settled my equipment and had dinner. I checked traplines in the evening with Childs. Saw many jaegers (all three types) Glaucous gulls in front of camp site. Longspurs are also common.

Aug 15 Checked traplines with Childs in the morning. Walked over to a "lithosol" area where wheatears were seen and four shot (see sp account). A duck hawk was also seen, returned to camp after walking out to the Cape (Sabine).

Prepared two of the wheatears as study skins

Aug 16 Took a walk out to the various "Lithosols" areas and not a wheatear could be found. Yesterday

~~#5~~ #59
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Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

Aug 16 at least a dozen were seen. Childs could not find anymore wheatears today either.

Yesterday a willow ptarmigan was shot as well as the several wheatears. Today the ptarmigan and one wheatear were prepared as study skins.

Took a walk to the mouth of the Pitmegea river and about 1.5 miles west along the beach and then back across the tundra to camp. No wheatears were seen and very little other bird life noticed aside from longspurs, glaucous gulls, jaegers (parasitic, pomarine & longtail) and various loons always flying high overhead.

Later a short walk was taken up the Pitmegea River for about a mile along the beach and a short ways onto the tundra and back to camp. Again very few birds were seen. Weather has been much more windy today than yesterday.

Aug 17 Weather still quite windy. Childs and I took a walk about 1.5 miles SW over the tundra looking for various birds – very little was seen.

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Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Northern Alaska

Aug 17 Yesterday I also helped Childs pick up his traplines. He has now completed what he intended to at the Pitmegea. Spent a ~~Aug 18~~ good part of the day dismantling the camp since there was a possibility that the plane might come in today. To our surprise the plane did arrive at 2200. Pete Merry was going sleep with us and we will start early tomorrow morning. Some things were loaded onto the plane

Aug 18 At 0600 the plane was loaded and just Pete took the plane and these various things to the nearest "Liz" station to be flown back to Barrow via the Dewliners. He returned and all the rest of the equipment was loaded. We took off about 0800 and flew to Cape Lisburne and to Cape Hope. At cape Hope a very large rookery of birds was seen and photographed. Probably mostly murres, kittewiks, gulls and other birds, which left the cliffs like snow falling to the ground. On the way to Cape Hope three separate groups of caribou were seen numbering 9, 17 and 3. The flight was continued to

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Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Northern Alaska

Aug 18 Cape Thompson where another large bird rookery was observed. A group of three caribou was seen shortly east of the cape. We circled this cape and started flying back were between this point and Cape Sabine two groups of caribou were seen inland numbering 10 and 25 animals. Also seen was one caribou by itself at another location. Near the Pitmegea a group of about 25 caribou was seen. We barely made it back to Pt Lay with one wing tank empty and the other with the needle bouncing on empty. We refueled at Pt Lay with 35 gallons of gas took off flew past Icy Cape and along the coast over Wainwright and landed at Barrow at about 1400. Unpacked the rest of the day.

Aug 19 Barrow, Northern Alaska

Most of bird and mammal specimens packed for shipment back to states. Caged lemmings taken care of and new litter recorded in notebook most of day spent straightening up.

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Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 19 During the course of the day a party of three people from A.R.L. John O'Sullivan Jerry Brown, and George Rosenfield returned from a trip about three miles South of the gas well where they caught a golden eagle alive. The bird must be sick. Guessed age of about a year, it is not a full grown bird. They claimed the bird flew, but weakly. They caught it and brought it back - it was placed in a small wanigan in back of A.R.L. A live lemming was thrown in with the bird. The rodent was immediately noticed by the bird but the bird did not react. With every move of the mouse the bird seemed to react until after about 4-5 minutes of waiting the bird pounced with a lightening fast movement with one foot onto the lemming and started tearing it apart

A few lemmings were processed

Aug 20 An Arctic tern and a ground squirrel were prepared as skins. The ground squirrel is one of Ingrith Deyrup's which was captured earlier in the season and kept alive until today. It was originally caught at Cape Beaufort on July 3, 1957

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Barrow, northern Alaska

Aug 20 Four traplines were placed out today for a second run for this season, they are III A + III B and IV A + IV B

Aug 21 Ran the four traplines in the morning and evening. Processed lemmings

Aug 22 Ran the four transects in the morning and the evening. Hank Childs and I processed over a hundred lemmings today

Bill Maher was at Pitt Point today and has been there now for several days. Therefore, when Frank Pitelka's letter, ~~to~~ requesting soil samples from Pitt Point, was received today, a phone call was made to Bill to collect the samples while he was there. This was done by Bill Maher who picked the samples while it was "raining, wind blowing and he got very wet"

Aug 23 Traplines III A + III B and IV A + IV B were run in the morning and evening. Time did not allow retrieving the traplines in the evening. Over a hundred lemmings were

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Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 23 processed by Henry Childs and myself

Aug 24 Retrieved traplines III A and III B and IV A and IV B. Processed over a hundred lemmings working in cooperation with Henry Childs. Set out traplines IX and X in the evening during which time a snowy owl was seen a short distance north of the transects. Also observed at this time was the large flocks of ducks that are once again flying west over the point. These large groups of ducks have not been noticed since before my trip to Wainwright when the movement ceased.

It has also been noticed that within the last week or possibly last two weeks, dowitchers and turnstones have become quite common where before turnstones were only seen rarely and dowitchers only at Meade River (earlier in the season)

During the night another litter of lemmings was born to the caged lemmings I have in the

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Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 24 lab. I am not sure what I shall do with all the letters when it is time to leave Barrow.

Aug 25 Traplines ~~IX~~ and X were checked in the morning and evening. Lemmings were processed in cooperation with Henry Childs so that we processed about a hundred lemmings

Aug 26 Checked traplines in morning and evening and processed lemmings during the day. Hank Childs left Barrow today for home.

Aug 28 Traplines IX and X picked up in the morning. Lemmings processed during the day. Traplines VII and VIII set out in central marsh, area is extremely wet and does not look like it will yield any catches. I am not going to run XI and XII because they are very well under water and it appears to be more inundated then earlier in the season. According ~~to~~ Dr. Royal Shanks apparently this area is wetter this season then usual.

Aug 27 Checked traplines IX and X. Processed lemmings all day

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Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 29 Checked trapline VII and VIII in the morning and evening and found absolutely nothing. The area is extremely wet and spongy. Finally finished processing the backlog of lemmings. Packed soil specimens which were collected yesterday.

Aug. 30 Traps checked in the morning. No evening check was made. More lemmings found in the freezer; these were Wainwright specimens from the begining of the season, also some from Pitt Point collected by Bill Maher. More ~~shipping~~ specimens packed for shipping. After processing all left over lemmings, I prepared a study skin of a known age lemming and of a Microtus caught earlier in the season at Meade River.

Aug 31 Traplines were checked ~~in~~ the morning. Traps were not checked in the evening. Various things cleaned up about the Cub.

Sept 1 Traplines VII and VIII picked up in the morning; no lemmings had been caught in either one of the lines. Both lines were extremely

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Barrow, northern Alaska

Sept 1 wet (inundated). (see transect data for VII) Various lemming and ground squirrel study skins prepared.

Sept 2 Packing and cleaning the lab. Phil Dzvolik went out hunting, and shoot a moose near the gas well. Hide and head of the animal will probably be deposited at A.R.L.

Sept 3 More packing and cleaning of the lab. Bill Maher and I went to the point and dug for artifacts - many were uncovered and brought back to the lab.

Sept 4 Prepared to leave on plane, and our (Bill and myself) schedule was all upset when the plane arrived on time and we weren't quite ready. Left Barrow at about 1230 by Wein airline. Bill Maher was left off at Umiat. Plane arrived at Fairbanks shortly after 1600. Flight from Fairbanks to Seattle will be at 2200 by Pan American

Sept 5 Left Fairbanks a few minutes after the scheduled departure and arrived in Seattle a little too late to make the plane scheduled for Oakland. Therefore instead of getting

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Berkeley, California

Sept 5 the 0750 plane out of Seattle I had to wait until 4210 for the next plane. Arrived in Oakland at 1700 by United airline. I flew Pan American from Fairbanks to Seattle.

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No. Predatory Birds seen/day

Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 18	5	jeagers
June 19	4	"
June 20	0	

Barrow, Northern Alaska

July 1	3	jeagers
July 5	0	
July 6	0	
" 8	4	3 jeagers; 1 snowy owl
" 9	5	3 jeagers; 2 snowy owls
10	4	2 jeagers; 2 snowy owls
15	3	2 " ; 1 " "
16	14	13 jeagers; 1 snowy owl
17	5	"
18	4	"
19	±50	" 2 snowy owl

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May 30 Seattle, Washington

Traveling in the company of Mr. William Maher, I took a United Airline flight out of Oakland, California at 7 PM. Our arrival in Seattle was about 10 PM

May 31 Fairbanks, Alaska

A Pan American flight leaving Washington at 1:AM was taken and we arrived at Fairbanks at about 7 in the morning. Hotel reservations were made and after walking around town met a friend of Bills, a Mr. Charles Genaup - a chemistry teacher at the University of Alaska. He and his wife, Hannah, had us over to their house for the rest of the day.

June 1 Mr. and Mrs Genaup took us on a picnic along the Nenana road nearly all the way to Nenana. The flora in the area is nearly all of black and white spruce, cottonwood, aspen and willow

June 2 Umiat, Alaska

Before boarding the plane, we made arrangement for a stopover at Umiat since it was known that the dump at Umiat was a good source of skeletal material of large mammals. We left Fairbanks at 0900 and arrived at Umiat at

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June 2

Umiat, Alaska

about 1100. Here we were met by a Mr. Harold Griffin, who, along with his wife and one helper, works for Wein. They are the only persons at the village. He seemed extremely enthusiastic about our quest and regretted the fact that he did not have previous knowledge of our wants. He stated that he, himself, had killed 43 wolves in and about Umiat, a couple of wolverine and a couple of white fox - of course, many caribou and some moos were also taken. With his aid, as to location, we gathered up 8 wolf skulls and one skeleton and one wolverine skull and two partial skeletons, one white fox skull, a moose skull and a separate set of moose antlers. While at Umiat, we observed two seperate herds of caribou each of about 20 in number. On another occasion Harold went out and shot two; while watching him skin out the animals, I broke off pieces of the antlers which were in the velvet. They are extremely vascular and very easily broken. Harold stated that the eskimoes enjoy chewing on this vascular, chewy material. Most of the snow was clear from the ground.

June 3

Left Umiat by plane at about 1100 after

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June 3 <u>Barrow, Alaska</u>

spending the morning looking for more skeletal material. Arrived at Barrow about 1200. Unpacked and got settled in lab.

June 4 Along with Bill Maher, took a weasel to about one mile south of gas well and back. Tundra still very much covered with snow - saw some trapline stakes which stuck out of snow. Judging by lack of predators, lack of lemming sign and lack of lemmings, so far, there is very little activity at present. No positive signs of lemming activity were noticeable in any of the exposed areas. Snow buntings, longspurs and red-backed sandpipers were common while observations were also made of two glaucous gulls flying by and two pomarine jaegers seen at a great distance. A dead king eider was found out on the tundra. The head and neck were missing and a slight scar visible on the breast

June 5 Made arrangements for a trip to Wainwright next Monday to do trapping there. Obtained 300+ traps and applied to the treadle of each a mixture of

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June 5 Barrow, Alaska

peanut butter, bacon grease and clove oil.

June 6 Processed lemmings all day. These were lemmings collected by the eskimoes at Wainwright. It seems that the eskimoe children have learned that the best way to slow down a lemming is to break its skull, thusly the vast majority of the skulls are crushed. In such circumstances, as to when the skull is really crushed flat, I have taken upon myself to discard both skull and skin, recording all the essential data in the catalogue though. When skin and skull are not saved it is noted by the catalogue no. Also, in other situations, the skins are so badly torn ~~that~~ they are not worth ~~keeping~~, or, once again, the skin is slipping and the carcass is rotten and only the data on paper is kept. These are all, of course, frozen specimens.

June 7 Continued to process lemmings

June 8 Processed a few more lemmings. Put up skin of a juvenile arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*) which was brought in from the village by Jim Harding on June 3. Packed for Wainwright

June 9 Wainwright, Alaska

Prepared to go to Wainwright. Plane was to leave at 0900 but we didn't get started until 0930. Flew by bush plane with Frank ~~[illegible]~~ Gregory as pilot. Nice day

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June 9 Wainwright, Alaska

for flying and with a strong tail wind made it to Wainwright in 40 minutes. The Arctic Ocean is still frozen over for 1-2 miles from the shore out, and on the flight, four seals were seen on the ice, two singly and two as a pair. One of the single ones was flushed so that it disappeared into an ice hole. The snow cover at Wainwright is much less than that at Barrow at this time. Being unable to land on the beach by the village, we had to land "out by the point" on a beach about 2-3 miles from the village. Transportation for myself and my equipment was by dog sled back to the village. But, Homer Bodfish insisted on collecting five dollars for this trip.

Before coming to Wainwright I had heard the story of the lemming die off last fall from Max Brewer, but now Hugh Crawford (school teacher at who's house I am staying) told the same story.

Our last years trapping showed a very high lemming population in the late summer. Apparently soon after this, in the early fall, there was a heavy snow storm which covered the ground with plenty

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June 9 Wainwright, Alaska

of snow. Then the sun came out again and melted the snow and the cold weather then froze the water thus giving an icy coating ~~to~~ to the tundra. Then according to Mr. Crawford (and Brewer) there was a large lemming die off from being exposed to the open. "Dead lemmings were everywhere"

From looking at the tundra today, I would say there was extremely little sign of lemming activity. Robert Rausch who ~~would~~ had been here a few days ago returned to Barrow with the same comment.

The three hundred snap traps were placed out on transects I and II. Very little sign of lemming activity was noticed and only one Pomarine jaeger (passing through) was seen flying NW

[Mr. Crawford just came into the room - he sure likes to talk]

Weather was very windy and cold today.

June 10 The A.R.L. clothing types an individual the moment he steps out of the plane at Wainwright. Constantly, all day long, little eskimo boys will come up to me asking "you buy mice" or "you buy lemmings" or "you buy jaeger".

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June 10 Wainwright, Alaska

A check of the traplines this morning yielded six birds and one Dicrostonyx.

Five Pomarine jaegers were seen and one parasitic, longspur and snowbunting nests were noted. The pectoral and ~~Bairds (?)~~ semipalmated sandpipers seem to be going through courtship displays.

There is a large amount of loose hay on the tundra due to lemming activity and also large amounts of hay are exposed in the melting snow and ice sheets.

Birds seen today: Arctic terns, pectoral sandpipers, ~~Bairds (?)~~ ~~Semi~~ semipalmated sandpiper, yellow billed loons, longspurs, snowbuntings, pomarine jaegers, parasitic jaeger red phalaropes, golden plover and some old squaws.

June 11 Checked traps in morning and nothing taken, not even birds. Walked over to search for transects III + IV. These were difficult to find since quite a few stakes of each transect are under water or covered by snow. One annoying point: Merl Solomon (eskimo working for ARL) ran a couple of transects in the very late part of last fall. In doing so he left many traps by transects

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June 11 Wainwright, Alaska

I and H and left out all the traps at transect III. Therefore those traps will have to be picked up first some are still set, many have rotten lemming carcasses in them from last fall, some have birds, many of the others can be seen under water while the rest are probably still covered by snow. Merl did mention to me before I left Barrow that it had snowed and he therefore had left the traps out in the field!

During my morning walk, about seven jaegers were seen in all, one at a time, flying overhead, only one seemed to be hunting. Also noticed were two jaegers seated on mounds on the tundra.

At about 1700, to my surprise, Bill Maher came in the door. He came to compare Wainwright tundra with Inaru tundra. He had taken a weasel trip to the Inaru and upon his return stated that there was little lemming sign there. Also there is little fresh lemming sign at Wainwright but (as I have mentioned in my notes already) the large amount of hay on the ground is a sign of large winter activity.

Traplines checked in the evening with a catch of one longspur.

In all about a dozen jaeger seen today.

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June 12 Wainwright, Alaska

Along with Bill Maher, checked the two transect this morning. Once again nothing taken except two longspurs. Reproduction information is being, and has been, collected for all birds caught in the snaptraps. About four jaegers were noticed while checking the traplines.

Traps left out by Merl Solemon at transect three were retrieved. Much of this transect as will as IV is still under snow or else surrounded by water.

Took walk along tundra about a mile west of village - only three jaegers seen during walk.

Retrieved traplines I and II and set out traplines III and IV which are about one-third covered by snow. While doing this two pomarine jaegers were seen flying NW while at a later time eight pomarine jaegers were noted at one time all seemingly hunting in the area. In all about 15 jaegers were seen today.

Met an old man in Village who had about a dozen red phalaropes on a string; he claimed that they taste very good and he was going to eat them

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June 13 Wainwright, Alaska

Checked Transects III and IV, only thing caught was one female longspur.

Bill Maher left for Barrow today. Mr. Crawford also left (he is going to move to Barrow and will teach there next semester)

Took a careful walk out on the ocean ice to the eskimo garbage deposits in hopes of finding discarded skulls - none were found. Two days ago I retrieved a fox skull (perhaps red fox) from refuse deposit on tundra about 1.5 miles west of Wainwright (See notes also June 15)

Took a walk back to the three old houses a short distance west of the village, to see if I could retrieve any more artifact. About a dozen various impliments were found on my trip there two days ago.

On my return to the village, an old eskimo fellow called to me "You want to see duck?" I said yes, and asked what kind? He replied, he'd never seen one like it - I became curious. We went to his house and he brought out a great blue heron. After admiring it, I offered him two dollars for it which he gladly accepted. He claimed he shot it by "the

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June 13 Wainwright, Alaska

lagoon" about 5 miles west of the village. The man's name is Joe Aveogann~~ita~~ na (Spelling given to me by Waldo Bodfish) He stated that it was shot day before yesterday.

Traps checked in the evening with a catch of one longspur.

June 14 Traps checked in the morning and the only take was two red phalaropes. The day is extremely foggy. Setting out for transects III and IV, I suddenly discovered myself at transect I.

Two pomarine jaegers were seen during the morning trapline check.

Walked west along a small exposed patch of beach for about two miles, then went over to tundra and headed back to village. On way back discovered snowy owl caught in steel trap (see sp. account) Walked over to dump area to look for any possible skulls - found none. Picked up some eskimoe artifacts along beach ridge.

Only three pomarine jaegers were seen on this walk.

Not a single thing was caught in the evening run of the Traps.

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June 15 Wainwright, Alaska

The morning check of the traps totaled only three birds. The ice and snow which is receding rapidly is reveiling more traps left behind by Solomen, these were retrieved. Only two pomarine jaegers seen during the traps check.

On my walk up and down the exposed (from snow) part of the beach only two pomarine jaegers were noticed.

For my entire stay here and with all the walking I've done over the tundra about five dead lemmings is all that I have found. lemmings?

The evening check of the traplines yielded no catch. The traps were picked up and brought in. Two pomarine jaegers were seen while checking the traps.

~~In comparing the fox skull found June 11 with~~

une 16 Barrow, Alaska

Waited for plane to arrive. Packed in morning and loaded traps and equipment on Homer Bodfish's sled which then took me to the plane. The plane arrived at 1000. Homer, once again charged for the trip, $14.00 this time. About six seal were seen on the ice during the trip home. Arrived at

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June 16 Barrow, Alaska

Barrow at 1200. Ate lunch, put up study skin of Dicrostonyx caught at Wainwright and cleaned fox skull. The fox skull which was found at Wainright on June 11 (see notes June 13) is much larger than the white fox skulls we have at the lab. It is therefore assumed to be a red fox. It was found, without a skeleton, (just skull) near the Wainwright garbage dump about 1.5 miles west of the village. The muscles on the skull were still somewhat fresh so that it was probably an animal killed last winter.

June 17 Spread peanut butter, bacon grease and clove oil mixture on the three hundred and twenty five traps again because some of the traps were mixed in with Mal Solomin's traps which were set out last fall.

Took a weasel trip through Central Marsh and along the edge of most of it. Saw three gulls, two jaegers, many phalaropes.

Observed one large group of stellars eiders with about 18 males and 10 females in it; also saw two other groups of Stellars eiders one which may have been the same as the first group in a different locality. The other group of stellars

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June 17 Barrow, Alaska

numbered twelve and also had a pintail among them. One pair of spectacled eiders was observed as well as three pacific loons on a pond in Central Marsh.

June 18 Spent most of day preparing skin of the great blue heron obtained at Wainwright.

A weasel trip ~~[illegible]~~ was made on the tundra towards transects I and II. During the two hours only one jaeger was seen. Many phalaropes Bairds sandpipers and pectoral, longspurs snow buntings and a pair of pintails were seen.

Tom Cade arrived at noon today.

June 19 All the snap traps available were "buttered" with peanut butter mixture. With Tom's assistance transects I and II, and V and VI were placed out. Two snowy owls were seen.

June 20 Checked transects I, II, V and VI in the morning and placed out transects IX and X with Toms help.

It has been noticed that of the many lemmings nests that are being found in the localized heavily used areas (judged by amount of hay on ground), many of the nests contain dead animals inside. In nearly every instance were a dead lemming is found

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June 20 Barrow, Alaska

in a nest, weasel droppings are found on the outside. (see sp account of Lemmus) A tabulated chart for listing lemming nests and any predator signs has been started; much time was spent in the field checking nests

Checked Transects I, II, V, VI, IX and X in the afternoon.

June 21. Tom and Bill and myself went with John Cantlin into the field where John helped us to identify some of the more common plants (grasses). Also looked for more lemming nests

Ran all six traps just once today. I have not yet seen a live lemming at Barrow.

June 22 Prepared study skins of two red phalaropes and a semi palmated sandpiper. Checked the six traplines just once today. While ~~June 23~~ checking transect I I made it a point to check a longspur nest noticed on the line yesterday. The three eggs there yesterday were gone today and fox droppings were found in the nest (see sp account fox).

June 23 Prepared several study skins. Retrieved all six traplines in the evening. Saw a fox hunting on the tundra. Observed a snowy owl. Prepared to go to Mead River tomorrow

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June 24 Barrow, Alaska

This morning went out in a weasel with Pete Savolik & Tom Cade to an area just north of Transect IX which shows high winter lemming usage judging by the presence of hay and lemming nests. We set out the soil transect for Schulz. While we were there Pete spotted a least weasel which we chased and then dug out of the tundra. It was caught alive and brought back to the lab (see sp account) Caught up on field note writting. Prepared during the day to leave for Mead River which we did not do because the weather was overcast.

Bill Maher made an offer of 2-3 dollars for seal skulls and notified the Barrow village people. Day before yesterday four seal skulls were brought in and today two.

June 25 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

Left Barrow at about 0900 and arrived at Mead River about 1030. Bobby Fisher was the pilot and the flight was made with Tom Cade. Saw a group of six caribou while on our way to Mead River. Noticed "spotty" locations of lemming activity as we flew over the tundra.

The vegetation here at Mead River is at least

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June 25 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska
two weeks ahead of Barrow with all the grasses and willows as nice green and with many flowers in bloom. The plane left and we checked our belongings and food to see what we had. There was to be two flights into Mead and we were expecting our meat supply to come in on the second flight since we had checked our food and not found any meat. No meat was on the plane on the second flight nor any mosquitoe repellant which is badly needed. Very little lemming activity sign present here. Transects VI, VII, VIII were set out in the afternoon. While setting out VII we saw four caribou pass by about a half mile away. A few minutes later we heard some rifle shoots. One of the two men at the village (there are 10 people there now, 6 are children) had shot one of the calves. After finishing our trapline, we went over to bargin with this fellow. For five pounds of coffee and about two pounds of sugar we secured the hind quarters of this calf caribou.

Many nest were observed - golden plover, phalarope and pintail. A yellow wagtail was shot and prepared as a study skin.

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June 25 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

After a caribou meat dinner, notes were written.

June 26 After a caribou and eggs breakfast, we checked the three traplines. Not a single animal was caught, not even a bird. Two jaegers were seen (one parasitic, one long-tail), two gulls, golden plover, snow buntings, long spurs, a small sandpiper (either Bairds or semi-palmated - Tom thinks it might be a western) old squaws, pintails, loons, pectoral sandpipers and red phalaropes.

A walk was taken about one mile up the Mead River and then over onto the tundra and back. Four gulls and three jaegers were the only predatory birds seen.

After a caribou dinner in the evening Tom checked traplines VII and VIII and I rowed across the river to check VI. None of the three lines had any catch. While checking line VI I found a Microtus nest with three dead Microtus in it just as we have been finding dead lemmings at Barrow. The Microtus nest was located on the ground in among the willows. Two other nests were found which did not have dead rodents in them + they may have been nests from year before last.

June 27 At about 1045 we got in our boat and motored about 5 miles up the Mead River

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June 27 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

until we broke a sheering pin and decided we could not go any further. There are many shallow areas and bars the whole length of the river and it is not easily traveled with a motor. Two more sheering pins were broken on the way back and a good portion of the return trip was by use of oars. At one location about four miles up from Atkasuk we stopped and looked at the area. Along most of the stream willows are quit dominant and at this area the red polls were very abundant. One caribou could be seen off in the distance. A few bluffs are found along this stretch of the stream but no peregrins were seen. During our entire trip which lasted about six hours, the only predatory birds seen were 2 parasitic jaegers and two long-tail jaegers. One gull was also seen. In the three areas we stopped at there was no sign of any lemming activity at any of them.

Later in the day I checked transect VII and VIII while Tom rowed across the stream to check VI. The four long-spurs in transect VII were the only catch for the three lines. On my way to the transects I noticed two white birds seated on

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one of the lakes on the way to the lines. One turned out to be a sabines gull on a nest (see sp. acct.) while 200 feet away was an arctic tern on a nest (see sp. acct.)

June 28 Walk taken out on tundra and a northern phalarope was collected. It turned out to be a male (T = 7×3) and had two large brood patches. It was prepared as a study skin.

Tom and I took traps and set out Transect I, walked over to transects XII and VIII and retrieved them, walked over to transect III and set it out. Stakes for transect IV could not be found. These were not found last year but at that time the area was covered with snow. Transect IV therefore layed out parallel to III and at the base of the bluff. We returned to the wanigon ate some food and then went across the river to retrieve trapline VI. Here we recovered our first catch an adult Microtus oeconomus in one of the traps. The traps were retrieved and moved to Transect II which was set out.

A walk was taken in the ~~afternoon~~ evening. The Microtus was processed and prepared

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June 28 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

as a study skin.

June 29 Checked traps once today - I checked III and IV and Tom checked I and II. Only a few longspurs were caught. Took a walk along the river next to the village were the banks are covered with willows. When I started to look closely at the birds among the willows, I found the the savannah sparrows were quite common. Two were shot and prepared as specimens. Later I walked through this area again and collected two red polls which were later prepared as specimens. During the course of these walks and the checking of traplines, two gulls and one jaeger were seen.

Found three more lemming nests (maybe Microtus) but all were empty in this case and did not contain dead animals. These may have been last years nest.

June 30 Traps checked once today and finally two male Dicrostonyx were taken in trapline II. All the other lines reviled nothing but longspurs.

A dowitcher nest with four eggs found near transect II

Tom and I took a walk downstream

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June 30 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

to the area just across from the old Atkasuk village about three miles north from the coal mine. Three ground squirrels and much ground squirrel activity seen in this area. During the entire trip only three gulls were seen and three jaegers. On the beach were many caribou tracks as well as wolf and fox tracks. A yellow wagtail nest was found in the area. Also more lemming nests were found, although most of them are empty some still contain the remains of dead animals. Tom has been keeping a record of the number of nest with dead animals

Both Dicrostonyx prepared as study skins

July 1. A red poll and a savannah sparrow, both collected yesterday, were prepared as a study skin.

Because two Dicrostonyx were caught in transect II yesterday, transects I and II were checked this morning. No mammals were caught.

The Wein plane made its weekly trip in today, so we loaded some of our material on the plane in expectation of tomorrows departure.

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July 1 <u>Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska</u>

During a short walk out onto the tundra one ptarmigan was seen. The dowitcher nest was rechecked.

All traplines were retrieved today with a catch of one Dicrostonyx in transect III; it was processed and prepared as a study skin.

July 2 <u>Barrow, Northern Alaska</u>

Cleaned wanigan and prepared for flight out of Mead River. Plane arrived at about 1000 and arrival at Barrow was at about 1200

July 3 An attempt was made at setting out two traplines in the Voth area. Tom and I drove to the area and then the motor on the weasel stopped and would not start again. Fortunately, other A.R.L. personnel in the area gave us a ride back to the station

July 4 Cleared up work in lab. Skinned a few lemmings. Planned for trapping at Pitt Point at a later date.

July 5 Skinned lemmings. Set out transects III A and III B. Permit-buttered 200 new traps

July 6 Checked traps in morning - no catch. Rode over tundra with Tom Cade and Jim Myers. Looked at transects IV A + IV B which are

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July 6 Barrow, Alaska

dry enough to run. Also looked at transects XI and XII which are extremely wet and probably useless to run. Then drove ~~of~~ over to marsh slew and circled it. We were looking for eiders and did not find any until our journey brought us to the car dump behind the construction camp where we saw 9 female stellars and one male stellars eider. There were extremely few birds on the tundra - no plovers were seen no gulls, owls or snow buntings; about three longspurs were seen, very few Bairds sandpipers, about three dunlins and no pectoral sandpiper. Two long-tailed jaegers and nine parasitic were seen though.

Traps checked in evening with a few birds being caught in III A.

July 7 Processed one lemming which was brought in from Barrow Village. Ran traplines III A and III B in the morning and afternoon. Made ~~utiliza~~ forage utilization checks of transect IX and X

July 8 Processed lemmings most of the day. Took in transects III A and III B and set out transects IV A and IV B.

July 9 Checked transects in morning and

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July 9 Barrow, Alaska

afternoon, not a lemming or bird caught in the lines.
Finished taken soil and vegetation samples for Schultz. Picked up pellet from stakes 5 and 12 of the selected plots and also clipped green growth of plot 12.
Arnold Schultz arrived today and he was driven about the tundra and given a brief familiarization with the tundra.

July 10 Processed lemmings in the morning and made forage utilization checks of transect I and II. Checked traplines IV A and IV B in afternoon and not a single animal caught likewise only two traps set off. Also made utilization checks for these two lines. Schultz went along and took samples of soil in the afternoon.

July 11 Processed several lemmings. Ran a forage utilization check of lines III A and ~~III~~ B. Retrived traps from transects IV A and IV B and took them over to Central Marsh and set out traplines VII and VIII. Not a single mammal or bird was caught in either transect

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July 11 Barrow, Alaska

IV A or IV B. No traps were ever missing and very few traps were sprung (some sprang by themselves) and there were no recent runways present. The habitat at VII and VIII is much the same with only an extremely few runways present and these are old ones. No other sign of lemmings noticed. Lines VII and VIII are also quite wet. I suspect that no lemmings will be caught at these lines either. No lemmings have been caught or seen at Barrow this ~~year~~ summer (by the lemming project workers)

I was in the field from 1300 to 1700 and saw one parasitic jaeger in the Voth area and then four jaegers in a group in Central Marsh. and that was all the jaegers. Extremely few other birds were seen: about four dunlins 2 phalaropes one sandpiper, 3-4 longspurs and 1-2 snow buntings

July 12 Traplines VII and VIII checked in morning and afternoon and not a single bird or lemming caught. Area very wet and spongy when stepped on. Many times when walking along the line I would break through the organic layer and stand on permafrost.

Utilization checks made of transects VII and VIII

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July 12 **Barrow, Alaska**

Seven white laboratory mice were being kept in an aquarium in the lab. Yesterday four were found dead all very close together and one was 75% eaten. It was assumed to be just a plain case of cannabilism although three of the mice were not touched. Lettuce and grass were available as food. Today the remaining three were found next to death just barely able to move. Some dog biscuit pellets were laid next to them and they just managed to partake. The three survived - Conclusion: The lettuce and grass, although eaten, is not sufficient in itself to keep the white lab mice alive and they will starve

July 13 Prepared study skin of juvenile snow bunting brought in yesterday. Made forage utilization check of transects V & VI Ran Traplines VII and VIII only once today and not a thing taken.

Pete Sovalik shoot and brought in a bearded seal today. It weighed 207 lbs. I tried to obtain the skin + skull for M.V.Z. but the skull was very much damaged and, also, some physiologist are looking for brain tissue and mutilate all skull they lay

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July 13 Barrow, Alaska

their hands on. The procedure when seals are taken (according to Max Brewer) is that the skin goes to one eskimoe and the meat to another, therefore the skin was accounted for. But another skin will perhaps be obtained at another time.

July 14 Processed lemmings. These were lemmings frozen from last fall. These lemmings were dead lemmings from the fall dieoff no telling how long they had lain on the tundra. Also, no telling how long after they were picked up, it was until the eskimoes put them in an ice cellar. Also many of these peoples ice cellar are not good and don't freez thoroughly. It all boils down to the fact the these lemmings which were shipped to Barrow on February 17, 1958 are extremelly rotten. Therefore most of the skulls and skins are not being saved. It was noticed that ~~many~~ several of the lemmings ~~have~~ had been chewed on, not as if by jaegers, or owls or foxes but rather cannabilism!

Retrieved traplines VII + VIII in the late afternoon. Only one pectoral sandpiper caught; this was the only animal caught in both lines for the three days. Shot

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July 14 Barrow, Alaska

a ruddy turnstone by the oil drum dump in back of Barrow camp. Also saw a pair of red polls there and shot one and prepared it as a study skin. The sandpiper and the turnstone were also prepared as study skins.

July 15 Pitt Point, Alaska

Waited for plane departure from Barrow to Pitt Point. Left Barrow at about 1300 along with Jim Myers. In a very short time, by bush plane, we were at Pitt Point, which is about 100 miles southeast of Barrow.

We were greeted by Ed Condone and Jack Bittman and signed in at the camp. It was noticed right away that the forage here seemed to be much greener than at Barrow.

Transects I and II were found and traplines were set out at both. No recent lemming signs were noticed. It is doubtful whether any lemmings will be taken. One pair of parasitic jaegers were seen. Several gulls were noticed.

A walk was also taken to the beach. Birds noticed so far were parasitic jaegers, glaucous gulls, red phalarope, red backed

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July 15 Pitt Point, Alaska

sandpipers longspurs snow buntings and semi-palmated sandpipers.

In a discussion with the men at the station, it was learned that they had seen a pair of brown cranes shortly inland. Only one man stated that he had seen one live lemming this year.

The extreme interest ~~and~~ and enthusiasm of the men at the site for knowledge of the birds and mammals about the area surprises me.

July 16 Checked both traplines in the morning and evening. The only catch for both lines was two longspurs and a snow bunting. Eight gulls were noticed at that time flying overhead in a northeast direction. From the end of the second trapline a large circle was made in ~~the way~~ walking back.

In the afternoon a walk was taken about 1.5 - 2.0 miles west along the ocean beach and then back to the station by way of the tundra. It was on the tundra about 1.5 west of the station ~~that~~ where about 200 caribou were feeding. No recent lemming sign has been found anywhere.

In order to make the trips to Pitt Point possible, Maj. Brewer had arranged

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July 16 Pitt Point, Alaska

it so that we would come up to Pitt to sample the ~~drinking~~ drinking water. Therefore today we filled sample bottles of drinking water from two different lakes. Tomorrow an L.V.T. trip to a winter water supply lake 10 miles away, will be made

July 17 Checked traplines in the morning and not a thing caught.

Left station site at about 1030 in an L.V.T. with "Gus" driving and a passenger, Jack Bittman, Jim and I were to go to the winter water supply lakes to take water samples. We traveled along the coast ~~east~~ in a westerly direction until we reached the old eskimoe village site. Shortly beyond these houses, we came upon some lakes covered with about 500 - 600 flightless, moulting pintails. We turned inland and headed for the two large lakes. After we sampled one lake we headed for the other. In between these two lakes we came across ~~a~~ ~~—~~ sabine gull colony of about twenty nests plus one arctic tern nest and one Pacific loon nest. These were located on an island in a large Arctophila lake. (see sp. accts)

Looked at more lemming nests found and still no dead lemmings inside.

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July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

While at the two large lakes a group of about 100-200 caribou could be seen in the distance to the west. On the trip back caribou were constantly seen in small groups. A large group also passed by the L.V.T.

I should have also mentioned previously in reference to the sabine gull colony that there was also present a ducks' nest which had two freshly destroyed eggs in it.

Once again, it seems that there is a great paucity of birds here just as there is at Barrow this year. This is also accentuated by the fact that so few birds are being caught in the snap traps.

Trapline checked in the evening - no catch.

July 18 Traplines checked in the morning and two longspurs caught in transect I.

Took walk west along the beach trying not to go too far from camp since a plane was supposed to be in today to pick up Tim and take him to the mouth of the Colville. I was to go along and then come back to Pitt Point.

Retrieved traplines with an evening catch of one bird. Therefore no lemmings were taken in three days trapping.

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July 18 Pitt Point, Alaska

No plane came in today since an extremely heavy blanket of fog limited visibility most of the day

July 19 I had expected to leave Pitt Point today. For the majority of the day, the airstrip and surrounding area were in heavy fog. The fog quickly comes and goes but most of the time it is present. One dewline bush plane came in, in the morning. Later in the day a transport and bush plane tried to land on the airstrip. I was out at the beach at the time and could hear them flying low overhead but could not see them. Even though they flew low they could not find the airstrip and had to go back to Barrow. In the evening, Bobby Fisher, flying for A.R.L. in a new A.R.L. plane tried to find the air strip in a very dense fog and failed to do so. He could be heard flying back and forth overhead but was never seen, and soon had to give up and return to Barrow. So, today, with its waiting and remaining close to camp in expectation of a possible departure, has been a total loss.

July 20 No definite time was given for the arrival

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July 20 Pitt Point, Alaska

of the A.R.L. plane and therefore the little "tundra research" that could be done, had to be limited to the immediate camp area where a quick dash could be made for the plane if it were to come in to the ~~[illegible]~~ airstrip. Bobby Fisher, flying for A.R.L., arrived, overhead around 1300 with a float plane. The weather was still extremely foggy. By radio communication we found out that he landed on "a lake about 2 miles south of the site. After much searching, hiking and wading, we found the plane. It turned out that there was only room for one, so Tim left; Arnold Schulz arrived on the plane and we transported his equipment back to the base. In the evening we took three square foot soil samples from each of two staked areas near transect I. The tops of these 24 stakes are black.

July 21 Another wasted day of waiting for a plane. Extremely bad fog conditions made it impossible for planes to land during most of the day. In the evening "Bug" Sheldon, flying for Wein, brought in a bush plane and we thought we were going to leave. After repeated phone calls to Barrow and Cape Simpson

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July 21 Pitt Point, Alaska

(where a stop over was to be made), "Bing" decided to wait for the weather to clear in the morning.

July 22 Barrow, Alaska

Got up at 0600 in hopes of leaving soon. We waited until about 1100 when conditions improved a little. We departed, and after a stop over at Cape Simpson arrived safely at Barrow. During the flight between Pitt Point and Cape Simpson, which was all flown at an altitude of 50 to 100 feet in order to see anything, approximately 1000 caribou were seen. Groups after groups of about 100 were seen grazing.

Royal Shanks reports that he was out at the point and that there was a location there that looked like it might have had a population of lemmings recently. He also has reported seeing a live lemming near Wolschlag Slough recently.

July 23 I went with Don Stephens to the point (Barrow) where reports (from Don and Royal Shanks) stated that lemmings were present. All sign seen by me was of winter activity. Many old runways & droppings and loose hay were present, but no

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July 23 Barrow, Alaska

near sign. No fresh grass clippings were noticed. Some of the winter nests were opened but did not have dead lemmings in them.

Processed more of the Wainwright lemmings collected in November of 1957. Once again many are in a state of condition often noted as "rotten" It was also noticed that many of the animals, presumbly found dead on the tundra by the eskimoe children, have their skulls broken + all four feet broken and hanging by the skin alone. (?) Also some of the lemmings have been fed upon presumbly by other lemmings.

July 24 Processed more of the Wainwright lemmings. Snap traps cannot be set out since there are only 150 traps available. One line had to be left behind at Pitt Point since it was too bulky and would not fit on the plane at that time. They were supposed to be placed on the second flight that day of the bush plane. But, when we landed at Barrow, returning from Pitt Point, we hit the runway a little too hard and the tail wheel and the strutt and the guide cables all broke. The plane was put out of commission.

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July 25 Barrow, Alaska

Skinned lemmings most of the day. I processed those lemmings that were taken by Merl Solomon in late September of 1957. He caught 85 and 95 lemmings respectively from two traplines. These lemmings are, of course, in much better condition than those processed yesterday and, therefore, all skins are being saved.

Made a trip to the "Duck Camp" along with Adam Levitt to act as an interpreter. I made a count of the composition of their duck kill: 299 ♂ king eiders, 25 ♂ Pacific eiders, 6 ♀ spectacled eiders, 1 ♂ Pintail, 2 red-throated loons and about 5 thick billed murres, one of which I bought for a dollar. All of these birds have been killed within the week and are hanging on racks awaiting to be hauled to the village.

July 26 Prepared study skin of the thick-billed murre bought yesterday at the duck camp. Processed lemmings all day, prepared two as study skins.

July 27 Processed a few lemmings. Prepared study skin of a pigeon guillemot brought in from the duck camp. A young boy, Charles

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July 27 Barrow, Alaska

Edwardson Jr. brought the bird to the lab and stated that he had shot it this morning out from the point about one mile north. He said the bird had been flying overhead. I paid him a dollar for the bird.

July 28 With Tom's assistance, traplines I, II, IX and X were set out. Processed Wainwright lemmings all day.

July 29 Checked all four transects in the morning and afternoon. No lemmings caught only a few birds. Processed Wainwright lemmings.

July 30 All four traplines were checked in morning and afternoon - only a few birds caught. Processed Wainwright lemmings.

July 31 Check the four traplines in the morning and caught a female Lemmus in trapline IX at stake 4.0

Processed lemmings during the day. With Tom's assistance, I retrieved traplines I and II and IX and X. Lines checked at same time and only a few more birds taken.

Traplines ~~VII~~ and ~~VIII~~ set out.

August 1 Checked trapline in the morning. Processed lemmings during the day. I still ~~can~~ cannot

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August 1 Barrow, Alaska

explain why the majority of lemmings being processed have broken leg bones. When I was processing the lemmings which had been picked up on the tundra after the Wainwright die-off, I assumed that the children picking up the lemmings were breaking the leg bones for want of something to do. I make a point of this because about 75% of the animals processed have had broken legs — either one leg, two, three or all four. But now I have been processing the lemmings caught in the Wainwright traplines and collected by Merl Solomon, and still about 75% of the lemmings have a leg bone broken. Starting with catalogue number 1255 I am keeping a record of the legs bones broken (see catalogue)

Checked traplines in afternoon still no lemmings. Shot a bird which looked unfamiliar but turned out to be a knot in fall plumage. It was prepared as a study skin.

Frank Talbot went out to the shore with a hand net to scoop up some candlefish which were passing by very close to the shore in large schools. He claims they taste very good.

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August 2 Barrow, Alaska

Checked traplines VII and VIII in morning and afternoon and not even a bird had been caught. Processed lemmings all day. Many some had broken leg bones. On second thought, it seems plausible that many of the legs could be broken while the lemmings are in the frozen state. Legs may protrude, and with the amount of handling that is involved before they reach the lab, it is possible that leg bones could easily be broken.

August 3 Traplines VII and VIII checked just once today.

August 4 Checked traplines VII and VIII once today and picked up the two lines. Only a few longspurs caught. Set out the two traplines at transects V and VI. Processed lemmings during the day.

August 5 Traplines V and VI checked in morning and evening no lemmings caught. A pair of snowy owls were seen at the mouth of Volachlay Slough yesterday and they were seen again on the same mound today. A pair of buff-breasted sandpipers were shot on the return trips to the lab. They were seen near Fresh Lake near the dump area. One of these was prepared as

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August 5 **Barrow, Alaska**

a study skin, the other will be prepared tomorrow. The sex of the bird could not be ascertained. Wainwright lemmings were processed during the day.

August 6 Traplines V and VI checked only once today, only birds caught. It is very surprising to suddenly notice many buff-breasted sandpipers, migrating through. August 4 was the first time that I had seen one (see report). Two buff-breasted sandpipers, a young red-back sandpiper and several longspurs were among the birds taken in the trapline. Prepared another study skin of a buff-breasted sandpiper. Saved three others to be skinned. Processed lemmings all day.

August 7 ~~Pitt~~ ~~[illegible]~~ **Cape Simpson Alaska**

I was prepared for a trip to Cape Simpson which was scheduled for tomorrow morning so was taken most unaware and unprepared when told that the plane was ready to leave this morning.

Arrived at the cape at about 1000. I took a short walk before lunch. Birds seem to be very abundant - many phalaropes, dowitcher, small sandpipers and buff-breasted, arctic terns gulls, loons, longspurs and snow buntings

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August 7 Cape Simpson, Alaska

No recent lemming sign present. No jaegers, owls, foxes were to be seen, yet.

Due to the hasty departure this morning, I had no time to retrieve the traplines. As mentioned I was supposed to go to Cape Simpson tomorrow; but this morning Jim Harding quoted Max as saying that, if I did not catch today's plane there would probably not be another chance. Therefore, I have only one trapline with me. This trapline was set out in the afternoon on the east side (shoreline) of the large fresh water drinking lake just west of the site. Zero point zero stake was at the north end and was located by a U.S.G.S. landmarker of 7.15 feet. The line runs in a N-S direction parallel to one side of the lake.

A walk was taken in a southeast direction for about two miles along the shore. Many buff-breasted sandpipers were once again noticed. Also seen were gulls, ruddy turnstones, old squaws, pintails, red phalaropes, dowitchers, loons, longspurs, snow buntings, pectoral sandpipers, semipalmated (or Baird's) sandpipers.

Two fox (white) skulls were collected from dead animals

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Aug 7

Cape Simpson, Alaska

One skull was found all by itself while the other was a carcass, too putrid to save, only the skull was kept on it also.

No jaegers or owls were seen

The day has been very foggy

Aug 8

Today is extremely windy but also very foggy. The wind is from the east and there is a large flight of eider ducks constantly passing by the cape, all going west.

Trapline checked in the morning only one longspur taken. Old runways are extremely abundant and most of the traps were placed in runways.

While out in the tundra, about one mile south of the site, I saw what I first thought was a wolf. Because of the fog I never was too sure but noticed a white collar and white tipped Tail. Back at the site I was told there was a "wild" dog by that description loose in the area.

Another U.S.G.S landmarker was also located. Whereas most land markers are buried and placed so as to form precise stationary localities, I was very much impressed by the fact that frost action had lifted and Tilted this marker so that it was loose and

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Aug 8 Cape Simpson, Alaska

could be lifted in the air

In the afternoon a walk was taken out towards the spits, walking north for about 2-3 miles. Several old ice cellars are located there and some burial boxes (coffins) Three groups of brant were seen resting on the tundra Several more groups of eiders were seen flying overhead, going west. A few small groups of pintails also seen on the tundra. One parasitic jaeger was seen, several dowitchers, many ruddy turnstones and many red phalaropes

~~Aug~~ Three longspurs removed in evening check of traps.

I have been rooming with Charles Edwardson who has been providing me with some very good smoked whitefish and smoked Salmon.

Aug 9 One longspur taken in morning check of trapline. Took five bottles of water samples from the drinking supply lake just west of the site. These will be analyzed back at the lab.

Walked about one mile N W of site. Much old lemming sign but none new.

Took walk along beach about Two miles S E. Found an eskimoe ice scratcher for "calling" seals. No jaegers or owls seen.

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Aug 9 Cape Simpson, Alaska

I kept watching three small sandpipers about camp and could not figure out what they were, so shot one - looks very much like a pectoral and red backed sandpiper combined (probably, of course in fall plumage) I will have to check it out back at the lab. In the evening the other two individuals were shot - bill is black and long but legs are yellow. The legs are also very long.

Aug 10 In morning went for a walk for about a mile in a N W direction. Checked traplines in morning, only longspurs taken.

In the afternoon took a walk for about a mile south along the shore. While at this locality, I saw one of the sites personnel, Philip Wilcox, boating along the water in a boat with an outboard. He beached by me and asked whether I would like to go in the boat further south along the shore, we went about 3-4 miles along shore and beached. Here he took me to some "tar pits" about a quarter mile from the shore. At the location I took photographs of some caribou which had bogged down in the tar pools.

Today has been an extremely hot and clear day.

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Aug 10 Cape Simpson, Alaska

Traps checked in the evening and retrieved. Only two more longspurs taken. No lemmings taken during the three day run.

Aug 11 Barrow, Alaska

Left Cape Simpson at about 1000. Clear day but not as warm as yesterday.

Back at Lab, I tried to identify the three birds that had been brought back and the only conclusion is that they are stilt sandpipers

I retrieved the two traplines by Beach Ridge (V + VI). These had been left out during my absence since I was unable to retrieve them before leaving. Apparently, two foxes, which were seen today near the lines, had lived off of the bird catches in the traps, see fox sp. acct. Many traps were missing and many traps had only bird remains in them. There was no trap that contained an untouched specimen. Two snowy owls were seen a distance north of the transects

Aug 12 Prepared study skins of the three stilt sandpipers collected at Cape Simpson and the three buff-breasted sandpipers collected Aug 6 at Barrow.

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Aug 13 Barrow, Alaska

Prepared to go to Wainwright but did not make it. Processed lemmings

Aug 14 Checked and counted out 300 + traps to take to Wainwright. Processed a few lemmings

Aug. 15 ~~Left for Wain~~ Wainwright, Alaska

Left for Wainwright about 10:00 with Porter Lockhart as pilot. Circled beach several times because of extreme fog. Flew about and landed about 1200. I got settled in the school house after meeting the new school teacher Wilson Eckkles, his wife and four children. Mr. Eckkles is a tremendous change for the better since H. Crawford. Walked up + down beach waiting plane to return from Kaolak with Bill Maher and Merl Solomon, the latter who will stay with me and help run the lines. I also walked about on the tundra. During my walking until the plane arrived (about 1800) I did not see any lemmings (or new sign), jaegers or owls.

While I was walking on the beach, I observed four separate groups of people (natives) walking the beach gathering beach coal for burning - the largest pieces are at the most five inches across. Two groups

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Aug 15 Wainwright, Alaska
consisted of one old lady with a small bucket and three or four of her small children all gathering individual small pieces of coal. The other two gatherers were men who carried sacks

Also observed was the return of a hunting party. They landed at the beach with their oomiak loaded with 13 butchered caribou.

When Merl Soloman arrived, he brought with him a set of 53 traps which Bill had been using, giving me four traplines. Merl also brought along a large portion of fresh caribou meat — fortunate since I was given only a small supply of meat.

Aug ~~16~~ With Merls' help, we set out the four traplines. No new lemming sign to be seen. A group of dowitchers and longspurs were about, one snowy owl and a flight of brant(?) seen going by. No jaegers in the area.

One group of ducks seen flying east over the shoreline, then later while I was at Transect I a group of brant flew over my head (coming from the south) flew out to the shore and also flew east

In the afternoon took a walk to

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Aug 16 Wainwright, Alaska

the "point" about 2-3 miles west along the shore. When starting of for the walk I first watched an oomiak return with another group of natives who had been caribou hunting; they had gotten 25 caribou. During the walk saw two more large (100-200) groups of brant(?) flying east along the shore. In the evening, back at the village another group observed flying east. During walk observed terns diving into water near shore and come up with fish. Also observed that grass on the tundra seems to be extremely tall (e.g. uneaten by lemmings) In many locations grass is over two feet tall. Other localities it reaches up to my knees. Petasites is lush and abundant. Some of the tall grass is restricted to troughs but this is not true of all locations. When I returned to camp everyone was shouting "beluga, beluga" and running about in preparation to go hunt them (See sp. acct.) The skulls of the two individuals obtained by the natives were given to me upon my request. A good portion of the evening was spent cleaning the

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Journal

Aug 16 Wainwright, Alaska

skulls.

Evening check of the traplines yielded three lemmings all Dicrostonyx. Where are the Lemmus?

No jaegers seen yet. One snowy owl seen this morning.

Aug 17 Traps checked in the morning - no lemmings. While checking the traps, I observed another group of about 100 brant(?) coming from the south, reaching the shore, and turning and flying east.

I talk a walk for a one mile west on the tundra and back. No lemming sign, no jaegers, no foxes, no snowy owls.

In the evening one Dicrostonyx taken in traplines.

Attended the very interesting evening church serves in the Village

Aug 18 Checked traplines in morning and made utilization checks of all four lines. Took measurements of all dimensions of Waldo Bodfish's oomiak as requested by Marshall Schalk back at A.R.L.

Bought a polar bear skull which I saw lying on a racke in front of one of the eskimo houses. I paid him three dollars for it and he told me it was a female killed in February of

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Aug 18

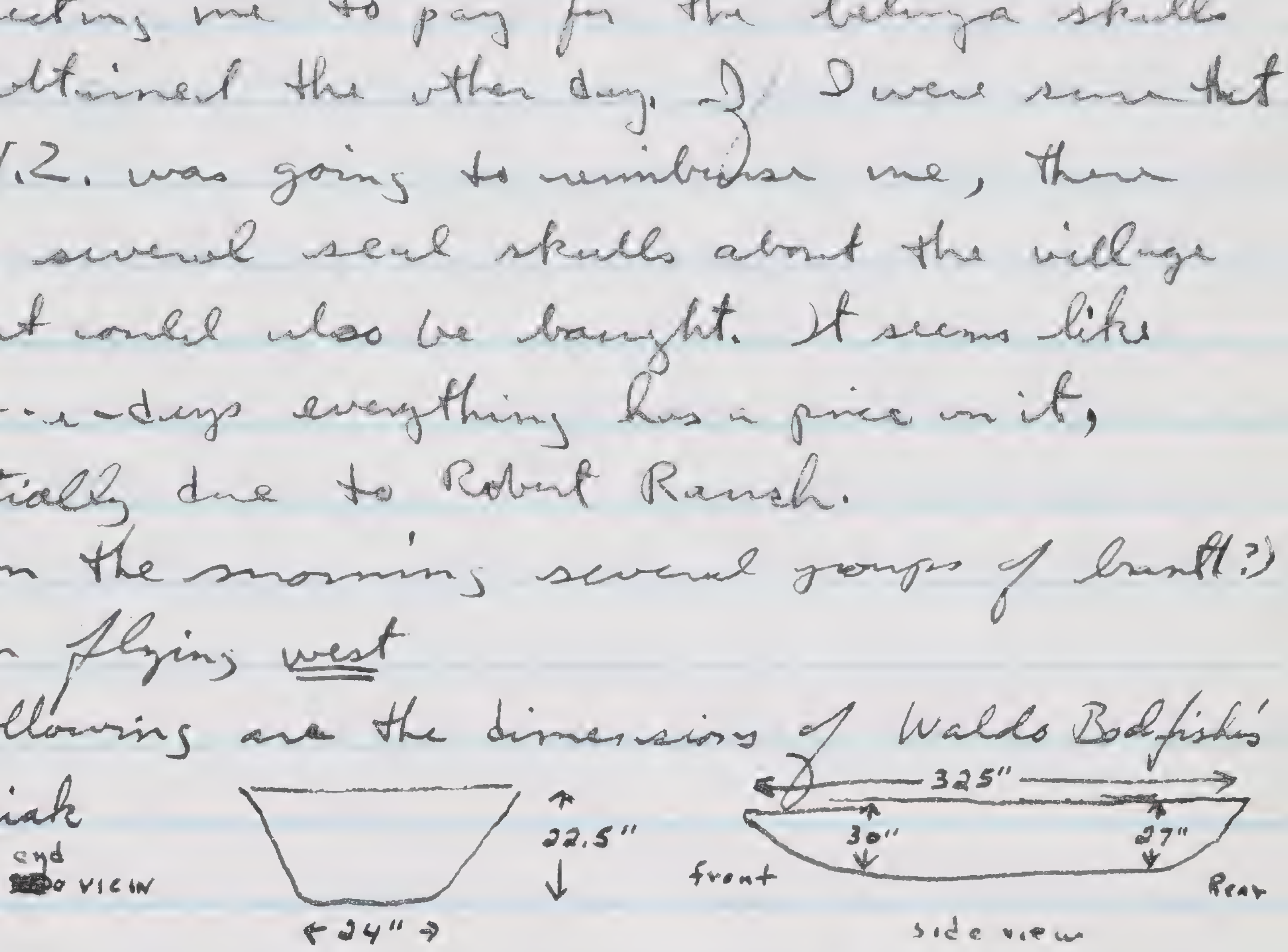
<u>Wainwright, Alaska</u>

this year. Mel Solomon who was with me at the time told me that this eskimo had told him (in the native tongue) that they were expecting me to pay for the beluga skulls I obtained the other day. If I were sure that M.V.Z. was going to reimburse me, there are several seal skulls about the village that could also be bought. It seems like now-a-days everything has a price on it, partially due to Robert Rausch.

In the morning several groups of brant(?) seen flying <u>west</u>

Aug 19

Following are the dimensions of Waldo Bodfish's umiak



This ~~umiak~~ consisted of nine ~~walrus~~ ugruk skins, most are usually constructed of 8 or 9 ~~walrus~~ ugruk skins. Mr. Wilson Eckles (schoolteacher) claims that at Noorvik (near Kotzebue) the eskimoes use ugruk skins.

In a long talk with Byron James (Wainwright resident), I found out that the large cabin at the spite by the Wainwright Inlet (lagoon) which was supposed to have originally been built by Admundsen, was later sold to Captain John Becklin who apparently made frequent trips to the Arctic. Becklin, according to James, was

E. M. Brock

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Aug 19 Wainwright, Alaska

also the person who constructed the large building near the shore at Wainwright. It is the James building and is used as a theater and is the one that appears as if it will slide off the bluff any day.

The four traplines were checked in the morning and retrieved. No Lemmus were caught but seven Dicrostonyx were obtained.

During my Wainwright stay, only one snowy owl was seen off at a distance. One long tailed jaeger was reported by Merl.

I took short walks about Wainwright and along the shore, not going too far, since there was a slight possibility that a plane might come today.

Aug 20 Several more people seen collecting coal from the beach where heavy waves have deposited it. Learned from Byron James that the "beach coal" is an extremely hot coal, much more so than the coal from the mines. There are three coal mines along the Kuk which are visited at times and coal collected from them.

Bought the skull of a harbor seal which had been collected more or less recently by Weir ~~Jagaluk~~ Neaqovanna out towards Icy Cape. The seal, which I saw before they butchered it, was about five feet long and probably would have weighed between 150 to 200 lbs. All the eskimos seem to

.M. Brock

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Journal

Aug 20 Wainwright, Alaska

call Phoca vitulina the "spotted seal" I paid Wein 3.00 for the skull.

During a walk I took the day before yesterday I came upon an old eskimoe site about 1.5 or 2 miles SW of the Village. there I found a pair of labrets, a net gauge, and a netting needle as well as ulu handles and spear points.

The plane arrived at 1030 but was going to Pt Lay and to Hank Childs at the Pitmegea and therefore did not return until 1500.

When it landed, Ed Klyptch was on the plane returning from the Pitmegea; there were also two native ladies and a baby wanting to go to Barrow. It turned out that Porter Lockhart took Ed, the old eskimoe lady and her baby and me. The weather as usual was extremely foggy and it was very interesting to listen GCA lead us onto the airstrip; ~~talk~~ talking constantly to Porter giving him his location. During the remainder of the day got settled in lab.

Aug 21 Barrow, Alaska

Arranged specimens about lab. Merl Solomon returned today with the rest of my equipment. The polar bear skull, two beluga skulls and seal skull arrived at the lab. Spent a good part of the day cleaning up these skulls. Processed and made study skin of one

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Aug 21 Wainwright, Alaska

Dicrostonyx taken at Wainwright.

Aug 22 While having a talk with Royal Sharks today I found out that while he was at the Firth River, where it joins Mancha River near the U.S.-Canadian border, he observed what he thought was probably a population high for Microtus miurus. He stated the the Microtines were Microtus and most likely, he thought, miurus. His observations were somewhat restricted to an island where he was camped, at the junction of the aforementioned rivers. He states that the mice may have been restricted to this island.

Prepared study skins and took data from the seven Dicrostonyx obtained at Wainwright recently. Processed more of last year's Wainwright Lemmus

Aug 23 Processed lemmings all day. Set out traps at transects III A and III B. Four lines of traps returned yesterday from Wainwright. It had not been possible to bring traps back to Barrow before this date.

Aug 24 In the morning I was flown off to the Pitmegea River at Cape Sabine where Hank Childs is staying. Flew with Max Britton, Max Brewer and Bobby Fischer as pilot. We left Barrow at 1300. Saw several snowy owls on the way (see sp. acct.) At 1330 we passed

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Aug 24 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

over the Kadak. At 1345 we passed over the Utakuk; shortly thereafter we saw a golden eagle in flight. Between the small river before the Kokolic and the Kokolic River we saw a melanistic wolf. Also seen was one long tailed jaeger. Airspeed was about 130-135 miles per hour. At 1435 we passed over the Kukoporak River and at 1450 we saw a grizzly bear. At 1500 we landed at Liz A for refueling. We landed at the Pitmegea at about 1545.

I stayed at the Pitmegea with Jim Harding while Hank went on with Britton, Bremer and Fisher to Kotzebue. I was to be picked up day after tomorrow.

That afternoon I took a walk to the beach and west along the beach for about a mile and then back to camp over the tundra. At one location I turned over a rock and caught a shrew running out from under it. This animal was prepared as a study skin

Aug 25 Took a walk upstream along the Pitmegea for about 2-3 miles. On this walk caught two Microtus by hand and saw several more running about on the tundra. Also shot one wheatear and one shrike.

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Aug 26 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

Waited for plane, which did not come today. Because I was expecting the plane I did not go far from the camp nor did I prepare any study skins. Collected one Wheatear near camp.

Aug 27 Waited for plane, which did not come today. Not much accomplished.

Aug 28 Waited for plane but decided to start preparing study skins as I had given up expecting the plane. Prepared the shrike and a Microtus. Caught a live shrew in tent. Plane came while I was preparing study skins. Dismantled camp, cached a large portion for a future flight. Flew back to Barrow

Aug 29 Barrow, Alaska

Prepared study skin of Microtus + shrew and prepared a skeleton of one of the wheatears.

Picked up traplines III A and III B which have been out since the 23rd - six days. On the 24th, the day after the traps had been set out, I was whisked off to the Pitmegea and therefore the traps have not been checked once since they were put out - six days ago. Only one trap was missing and only about eight traps were off from both lines. Seven birds were taken from both lines. No lemmings. Since only one trap was missing and only

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Journal

Aug 29	Barrow, Alaska
	a very few traps had been set off, the run was considered good and the traps retrieved. Transects IV A and IV B were set out. Transects XI and XII checked and found to be much drier and should be run, time permitting.
Aug 30	Caught up on field notes. Prepared skeleton of "Pitmegea" wheatear and a golden plover. Checked transect IV A and IV B in morning and evening. Not a single bird or lemming taken.
Aug 31	Prepared study skin of a sanderling. Packed material to be sent to M.V.Z. Started on cleaning lab.
Sept 1	Prepared study skin of knot collected yesterday. Continued to pack material for tentative departure tomorrow.

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Species Accounts

Barrow, Alaska

1958

E. M. Brock

Gavia pacifica

M. Brock

1958

Pacific Loon

June 17 Barrow, Alaska

Three loons noticed swimming about in pond in Central Marsh. Assumed to be Pacific because of grayish back of the head and also black and white bars on the back

June 25 Atkasuk, Meade River Coal Mine, Alask

Pair of loons seen on lake east of transects VII and VIII.

July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

During L.V.T. trip to the winter water supply lakes about five miles southwest of Pitt point, where we were to take water samples, we came across ~~an~~ a ~~arctic~~ Sabine gull colony which also included one Arctic Tern nest and one Pacific Loon nest. The loon nest was placed on the very edge (directly next to the water) of an island of about 150' x 50'. The island contained eleven occupied sabine nests, and nine vacated sabine nest's plus one arctic tern nest with an egg.

The loon nest, composed of matted grasses, contained one egg.

The only reason we were able to get to the island was due to the fact that we used the L.V.T. to drive us directly parallel to the small island. The grassy arctophilla waters surrounding the island

F. M. Brock

Pacific Loon

1958

July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

was about 10" deep. The island was about 200 to 300 feet from the nearest shore. As we approached the island, the loon insisted on staying on the nest until we were about 200 feet from her.

Also on the island was a duck's nest which contained two fresh eggs, which had very recently been broken (but not eaten).

. M. Brock

Great Blue Heron

1958

June 13

Wainwright, Alaska

While I was walking through the village one of the eskimos called to me "Do you want to see a duck?" I said "yes" being curious. He then added, "I've never seen one like it" I became interested and went to his hut. He went in and came out with a great blue heron, holding it by the head and laughing. After I overcame my surprise, I admired it and offered him two dollars for it. He gladly accepted the money and gave me the bird. He stated his name as Joe Aveoganna and said he had shot the bird "day before yesterday by the lagoon about five miles west of the village. I took the bird and placed it in an ice cellar to later take to Barrow. The bird was fresh when obtained and when prepared as a study skin back at the lab the bird seemed to be in good condition inside, so that the date the man gave me was probably correct. The bird turned out to be a female with the ovary measuring 25 mm × 8 mm, with the largest follicle being 2 mm. The bird was be no means thin yet did not have any excessive fat on it. The stomach was cut open for examination. Inside

.M. Brock

1958

June 13

Great Blue Heron

Wainwright, Alaska

was a ball of hair one inch in diameter two balls .5 inch in diameter and about a dozen small balls of hair about 1/4 inch in diameter. After these balls of hair were dried the very characteristic red lemming coloration was noticed Also in the stomach was a large wad of grass (probably a sedge) plus several chironomids. Also there was the remains of vertebrae of two small fish ~~vertebrae~~ - most likely sticklebacks.

M Brock

1957

Pintail

Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 9 Four pintail eggs were collected from a nest which apparently originally had 6 or 8 eggs in it. Several of the eggs had been broken. The nest was located about one mile north of the wanigan.

June 19 I went to look at the pintail nest Bill had told me about. It is about 100 yards SE of the coal mine. After the female flushed, 9 blue-green eggs were seen. The nest was made of down.

.M.Brock

1958

Pintail

June 25 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

A nest was discovered just north of transect VI. The nest contained eight eggs. The female went waddling through the willows (were the nest was located) with her tail dragging behind in a distraction display.

July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

While on an L.V.T. trip to the two very large lakes southwest of Pitt Point, we came across approximately 600 pintails, ~~all~~ mostly flightless, moulting birds. These birds were seen in a marshy area about four miles south west of Pitt Point. Most birds were on a pond while some were in grassy water areas. Some were just barely able to fly while the majority could not get off the water.

July 25 Barrow, Alaska

They follow ~~is~~ a census of the ducks hanging on racks at the duck camp; all were shot this week: 299 ♂ King eiders, 25 ♂ Pacific eiders, 6 ♀ spectacled eiders, 2 red-throated loons, one ♂ pintail and about five thick billed murres.

August 2 Female pintail followed by six ducklings seen in dump area behind (South) Barrow camp.

E. M. Brock
1957

Stellar's Eider

Barrow, Northern Alaska

July 18 While in Voth area, I observed four parasitic jaegers "dive bombing" an area. From were I was located I could not tell what their target was. When I approached the area, the jaegers left the vicinity and then I observed a female stellars eider "limping" away. After a little investigation, I discovered the duck's nest with four light green eggs. The nest was constructed of dark downy feathers

July 20 Nest mentioned above looked at and all four eggs are still unhatched,

July 23 Above mentioned nest checked today. One very dark brown duckling was in the nest with the broken egg still lying in the nest. The other three eggs were still unhatched. The female eider staid close by eying me.

M. Brock

1958

Stellars Eiders

June 17 Barrow, Alaska

A large group of Stellars Eiders seen on a pond in Central Marsh. The group consisted of 18 males and 10 females. Later two more groups of stellars were seen. One of these groups numbered about twelve and had a male pintail mixed in the group.

June 20 Large group of stellars numbering about 25 in size seen in Central Marsh. Both males and females were present and much pairing was noticed.

June 22 One pair stellars seen near dump area in back of Construction camp.

July 6 One male and nine females observed in oil can dump area behind A.R.L. building.

E. M. Brock

Spectacled Eider

1958

June 17 Barrow, Alaska

One pair was noticed on pond in central marsh.

June 20 One pair noticed in Central marsh - seemed to want to stay in the area.

July 25 The following is a census of ducks shot this week and found hanging on racks at the "duck camp": 299 ♂ King eiders, 25 ♂ Pacific eiders, 6 ♀ spectacled eiders, 2 red-throated loons, one ♂ Pintail and about five thick-billed murres

E. M. Brock

1958

King Eiders

July 25 — **Barrow, Alaska**

The following list is a census of ducks shot this week by people at the "duck camp": 299 ♂ King eiders, 25 ♂ Pacific eiders, 6 ♀ Spectacled eiders, 2 red-throated loons, one ♂ Pintail and five thick-billed murres. This is a count of the ducks present at the camp today. The eskimos are always removing some back to Barrow Village so that this is not a summarization of a weeks kill but just a total of ducks present in the camp when I counted them and they were probably all killed within the week.

Aug 8 — **Cape Simpson, Alaska**

Today is extremely windy and foggy. The wind is from the east and there have been large flocks of ducks (exactly which eider, I don't know) passing by the cape all morning.

E. M. Brock

Pacific Eider

1958

July 25 Barrow, Alaska

The following list is a census of ducks shot this week and hanging on the racks at the "duck camp": 299 ♂ King eiders, 25 ♂ Pacific eiders, 6 ♀ spectacled eiders, 2 red-throated loons, one ♂ Pintail and ~~one~~ 5 thick-billed murres.

.M. Brock

1958

Old Squaw

June 25 Atkasuk, Meade River Coal Mine, Alaska

Not having any meat delivered on the plane to feed us for the next week, we started seeking food while setting out our traplines. On a pond east of transect VII and VIII we shot two old squaws with one shoot, one was crippled so that it started to drift to shore with the wind. The other, also crippled, was able to flap its way along the water and then dive - never to rise again. Then before the first duck reached shore it also dove and never again came up. Thus we lost both birds.

July 8 Very many groups of sizes 10 to 30. seen along beach of ocean. Area along beach referred to was from Britton Manor to Construction camp theater.

July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

Old squaws have not been too numerous here but are occasionally seen in small groups out on the Tundra.

July 19 Four groups of old squaw seen flying east very low along the coast today. The groups numbered 7, 7, 4 and 4. It has been a very foggy day today.

Aug 8 Cape ~~Sim~~ Simpson, Alaska

About two dozen seen on large fresh water pond just west of the site.

E.M. Brock

1957

Gyrfalcon

Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 21 While I was coming back from checking the traplines in the Voth area and passing by the south inlet of "Middle Salt Lagoon a pair of hawks was seen flying overhead and darting after one another. They fly out over the lagoon inlet and there dove upon oneanother. Already at this point with my binoculars I could tell they were gyrfalcons. Then they flew west overhead once again and over towards some telephone poles 1000 feet from the lagoon. One landed on a pole while the other kept "playfully" darting at it. Then the second bird landed on another pole. I could then approach the birds to within less then 100 feet while still remaining in my weasel. Positive identification was made at this point. The first thing I thought of was collecting them so not having any firearms I hurried back to ARL; when I returned about 20 minutes later (1130) they were no-where to be seen.

Aug 27 On my way to check traplines IX and X, three gyrfalcons were seen about .5 mile northeast of these Two transects flying

1957

Gyrfalcons

Aug 27 Barrow, Northern Alaska

about the two buildings that are at this location, and landing on the tall poles that stand at this site. I immediately returned to the lab for a gun. Tom Cade followed me out to the location to see the birds. Only one was seen on the second visit sitting on the top of a pole. As we approached it flew and disappeared southward.

Aug 28 One gyrfalcon seen flying from area described above and disappear in flight in a southerly direction.

E. M Brock

1957

Black bellied Plover

Atkasuk Mead River Coal Mine Alaska

June 12 While in the vicinity of the ~~[illegible]~~ Bluff area within the sharp horseshoe bend of the Mead River just ESE of the village, Bill and I saw a pair of Black-bellied plovers; as we approached them they separated but one went into a broken-wing act and started limping away. We then started looking for a nest but under the circumstances could not find it. We walked away and kneeled down to wait for the birds to return to the nest, this they refused to do, but they did remain within the area. At one time one of them came back and walked about the area but did not sit down. After about three-quarters of an hour, Bill and I gave up the waiting and started walking about. I walked over to the area where the bird had walked. ~~[illegible]~~. After walking about, I luckily spotted the nest. Four eggs (larger than a golden plover egg, by later comparison) a dark greenish color and heavily spotted with brown black markings. At the time we were looking at the nest the one bird was about 100 yards away flat on "its" "belly" flapping its wings up and down as if crippled

.M. Brock

Golden Plover

1957

Atkasuk, Meade River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 12 A pair of ~~black~~ golden plovers have been seen in the vicinity of the village for the last few days now. About a 200 yards west of the last building in the village there is a moist open area were the birds have been seen, a nest may be about somewhere

Bill brought in four eggs that he found in a golden plovers nest; the eggs are sharply tapered and a dirty white with heavy brown-black irregular markings on them

June 16 A pair of golden plover have been seen to the west of transect III nearly every time I've been there. They run about, voicing their objection to my presence. No doubt a nest is in the locality.

July 2 Barrow, Northern Alaska

Nest with four unhatched eggs found near stacke nine transect IX.

Found only after female was seen complaining and "limping" away.

July 7 Eggs mentioned July 2 still not hatched

July 8 Eggs not yet hatched

July 11 Nest of four unhatched eggs found just west of stacke nine in transect III B

M. Brock

1958

Golden Plover

June 25 Atkasak, Meade River Coal Mine, Alaska

While setting out transect XII a golden plover was noticed which stayed in the area. Walking over to the bird, I noticed that it went into a "crippling display". A nest with four eggs in it was discovered.

Aug 29 Barrow, Alaska

One subadult taken in a trap on transect III A

E. M. Brock

Ruddy Turnstone

1958

June 23 Barrow, Alaska

Observed a fox rob a turnstone nest and eat the eggs (see fox sp. acct.) Nest ~~was~~ located on a high polygon in a mossy lichen environment.

July 14 Turnstone shot in back of lab and prepared as study skin.

Aug 7 Cape Simpson, Alaska

Many turnstones present in this vicinity

Aug 8 On a walk out towards the spit, I saw about two dozen turnstones during the course of the three hours.

E. M. Brock

1958

Knot

Aug 1 Barrow, Alaska

When this bird was first seen in the field on the shore of Fresh Water Lake, the most prominent feature of its fall plumage was the striking scale pattern on the back. The bird was collected and prepared as a study skin.

Aug 31 Two more of the same birds in their apparent fall plumage noted on the ocean shoreline running about the shore along with the sanderlings which seem to have arrived just recently. One knot was collected - the other was also shot but flew away.

E. M. Brock
1958

Sanderling

Aug 31 Barrow, Alaska
These birds were noticed as being present for the first time today and very abundant running back and forth along the ocean shoreline. One was collected and prepared as a study skin

E.M. Brock

1958

Semi-palmated Sandpiper

Wainwright, Alaska

June 10 Pair of birds were observed going through actions which were probably courtship displays. One bird would hold both wings straight in the air while walking about.

June 14 Nest discovered with two eggs in it while female went into distraction display of limp wings and ruffled feathers and dragging tail. In its distraction attempt it approached to a distance of less then four feet from were I was standing.

M. Brock
1958

Bairds Sandpiper

July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

Nest shown to Tim and I by people staying at the point. Nest was directly outside the building. It contained four eggs and ~~[illegible]~~ we were told that they have been in the nest for at least two weeks.

E. M. Brock

1957

Pectoral Sandpiper

Atkasuk, Mead River Coal, Alaska

June 14 While I was checking Transect VII and was close to stacke 2, I saw a pectoral sandpiper go into the broken wing act. After about three quarters of an hour searching I finally discovered the nest. During my searching the bird continually went through its broken wing act and rapidly walking away in the opposite direction. At the same time, though, the bird would take time out to preen, feed and scratch itself, thus not continually keeping up her act. The nest contained four medium sized, pear shaped, light greenish colored (with dark brown splotches) eggs arranged in a circle with the tapered end in. The nest was located on fairly dry sphagnum surrounded by Eriophorum grass. The nest was composed entirely of willow leaves just laid down. Eggs were collected

June 30 Barrow, Northern Alaska

Nest with four eggs found 1/2 north of Transects V and VI. Nest is on beach ridge none of the eggs have hatched yet

July 1 All eggs still intact. Female goes into broken wing act and draging tail each time I approach

July 2 All 4 eggs still unhatched

E M Brock

1957 Pectoral Sandpiper

July 3 Barrow, Northern Alaska

All four eggs in nest of June 30 still unhatched

July 4 all four eggs still unhatched

July 5 All four eggs still unhatched

July 16 Nest empty - birds hatched and gone

E. M. Brock

Pectoral Sandpiper

1958

June 10 Wainwright, Alaska

Watched pectoral sandpiper going through motions which were probably courtship displays. Birds first of all seem to be chasing one another then on ground the wings are lifted straight up into the air and held there while the bird walks about.

July 14 Nearly the only bird to appear in any number on the tundra is the pectoral sandpiper. Aside from a couple of red phalaropes now and then, there is a great paucity of birds. One pectoral trapped in a snaptrap at transect VIII was prepared as a study skin

July 19 Pitt Point, Alaska

Although not two common at this locality, several have been seen.

E. M. Brock

1957

Red-backed Sandpiper

July 7 Barrow, northern Alaska

While I was on the way to check traplines IX and X two separate sets of chicks were seen follow the parent bird. Both were groups of four chicks. In one group, they were accompanied by both parents. The chicks upon becoming frightened immediately lower themselves into the grass and become quiet. Parent birds acted annoyed but did not display a broken wing act.

July 10 Three fledglings were accidently trapped in transects III A + III B in this mornings check of the lines.

M. Brock

Red-backed Sandpipers

1958

June 4 Barrow, Alaska

Today being the first day available to check the tundra after my arrival at Barrow yesterday, I have noticed that the dunlins are one of the few birds common on this date. The tundra here at Barrow is still well covered with snow.

July 8 Two fledgling chicks seen tumbling over the tundra after adult was noticed in process of guiding me away. Actually I would have run over them with the weasel if I hadn't noticed the adult.

July 9 Three fledgling chicks seen tumbling over tundra in Voth area, nearly same locality of yesterdays observations.

July 16 Pitt Point Alaska

Adult noticed leading one chick

Aug 29 Barrow, Alaska

One subadult removed today from trap in transect III B

E. M. Brock

1958

Stilt? Sandpiper

Aug 9 **Cape Simpson, Alaska**

In the morning saw three birds near the camp which I could not recognize. The bill which was black seemed extremely long. These three birds seemed to remain in a group of three, all the time feeding in the water. ~~Apparently~~ They seemed to have long legs. They appeared like dunlins in fall plumage and yet they would appear to look like pectoral sandpipers. I therefore decided to collect a bird. The other two remained in the area.

3 alone.

In the evening I decided to collect the other two birds since I had decided that it was not one of the birds seen previously at Barrow. My equipment for preparing study skins was left at Barrow so that the birds would have to be prepared at the lab. These were the only 3 birds seen.

Aug 11 **Barrow, Alaska**

More of these same birds noticed in the field. A whitish eye stripe is a prominent field characteristic. About 3 or 4 seen here associated with pectoral sandpipers.

Aug 28 Received information from Tim Myres as follows:

July 24 At mouth of west arm of Colville River "(Nikliak)" "Nikl,k"

E.M. Brock

1958

Aug. 28

Stilt (?) Sandpiper

Barrow, Alaska

July 24: Four seen in fall plummage
July 26: Four seen " " "
plus two in summer plumage
with barring on breast.
Aug 4: In same location
Two in fall plummage, later
five in fall plummage

Jim claimed that the specimens I collected ~~[illegible]~~ were the same as he had seen and described at the Coleville (see previous note)

F. M. Brock
1958

Buff-breasted Sandpiper

June 14 Barrow, Alaska
Bill Maher, on this date, shot and prepared a study skin of a buff-breasted sandpiper

August 4 Saw one buff-breasted sandpiper today for the first time near the mouth of Wolschdag Slough.

August 5 Saw two buff breasted sandpipers in dump area behind A.R.L. near fresh lake. Both were collected and prepared as study skins.

August 6 While going out to check traplines, shot another buff-breasted sandpiper. Then started to notice that they were suddenly extremely common. Then, when checking the traplines, found that two had been taken in the traps. August 4 was the first day I started noticing them. In all about a dozen of these birds were seen today.

Aug 7 Cape Simpson, Alaska
Many buff-breasted sandpipers are being seen at this locality also.

Aug 11 Barrow, Alaska
These sandpipers are still present at Barrow. Several were seen when I went out to retrieve the traplines.

E. M. Brock

1958

Dowitchers

June 22 Barrow, Alaska

Observed for the first time this season in Central Marsh. One individual collected. Two other single individuals observed. A small group of five seen feeding.

June 23 A group of eight seen feeding in pond in Central Marsh.

June 30 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

Bird scared from nest went into a crippled distress act with much chipping. Nest five feet from large pool in stream which is located in a large trough. Much tall grass in the area with a willow bush in the immediate surrounding. The willows form a dense canopy covering over the nest. Nest composed of grass and dead willow leaves and had four dark green eggs splotched with brown. Surprising how much the eggs look like phalarope or sandpiper eggs. My sudden approach apparently caused the bird to defecate on two of the eggs.

July 1 Eggs of yesterdays nest looked at in morning and afternoon today. They have not hatched yet.

E. M. Brock
1958

Dowitchers

August 7 Cape Simpson, Alaska
Many more dowitchers present here than there were at Barrow.

August 16 Wainwright, Alaska
Two small groups, of about four individuals, all in fall plumage, seen near Transect I

Aug 29 Barrow, Alaska
Approximately six dowitchers seen in the field today. They were in groups of two or three

M. Brock

1958

Northern Phalarope

June 27 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

Pair noticed in grassy pond near sabine gull nest and arctic tern nest. Large pond about 10 inches deep and very grassy tall growth in pond. Other birds present were dowitchers, old squaws, red phalaropes, golden plover and small sandpipers, either Bairds or semipalmated.

June 28 A phalarope shot near wanigan. It was a male with testes measuring 7 x 3 mm yet it had two large brood patches. It was prepared as a study skin.

E. M. Brock

Red Phalarope

1957

Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 12 A nest was discovered only after it was too late and two of the eggs had been destroyed by me in some fashion. The nest was located between some Eriophorum tussocks near stake 7.8 in transect number VIII. Of the three eggs in the nest one was still in good condition. This egg was collected for the A.R.L. egg collection. The egg was pear shaped, dark green and splotched with many brown-black marks

July 1 Barrow, Northern Alaska

Nest with 4 unhatched eggs found very near to stake 2.6 of line V. Was found when male (♂? dull colored) was flushed and flew directly out over marsh flat and landed far off in the distance. No distraction display of any sort. One of the four eggs is turned in reverse order the tapered end pointing out!

July 2 Nest was looked at in morning but bird was not flushed or seen and eggs seemed cold. All four eggs had the tapered end in to the center. In the evening the phalarope was seen sitting on its nest

.M Brock

1957

Red Phalarope 2

July 3 Barrow, northern Alaska
All four eggs are still unhatched in nest mentioned July 1

July 4 All four eggs still unhatched
Went on trip to Post-Rogers Monument with A.R.L. people and saw an adult, and two well developed chicks following the adult. This was about half way to the monument.

July 5 The four eggs mentioned July 1 are still unhatched

July 9 For the first time the phalaropes have been noticed flocking. While I was near transects III A+B a group of about 50-75 was seen flying back and forth and landing on a small pond, taking off again and coming back to the pond and feeding

July 12 A male followed by four very young chicks ~~was~~ observed just ~~south~~ north of transect III B in marshy grass area.

July 20 Up to this date I have been catching many red-backed sandpiper juveniles in my traps but today I caught the first juvenile red phalarope

July 21 Another red phalarope juvenile trapped

July 22 Where, before July 20, no juvenile red phalaropes had been caught, today I caught two in snap traps.

M. Brock

1957

Red Phalarope

Barrow, Northern Alaska

July 28 While I was setting out line V, I checked the location where the nest was located which was mentioned July 1. Naturally the nest was empty but about two inches away from the nest was a very young dead chick, probably 2-3 days old no doubt, it is a red phalarope chick and if so it died quite a few days previous to today when found.

July 29 Although I have not observed any flocks of ~~birds~~ phalaropes recently, Dr. Johnson (Marine Oceanography) reported seeing large groups of phalaropes out at the point today.

E. M. Brock
1958

Red phalarope

June 11 **Wainwright, Alaska**

The phalaropes are very common and abundant here at Wainwright whereas I hadn't seen any at Barrow at the time I left.

The testes were measured on a phalarope caught in a snap trap yesterday. One testes was 7 mm and the other 10 mm.

June 14 Testes measurements of one male phalarope caught in a snap trap today were 12 mm × 7 mm and 11 × 7.

An egg measuring 7 mm and several large follicles, the largest 4 mm, were observed in a ♀ phalarope caught in a snap trap.

June 15 A female phalarope from a snap trap showed no ruptured follicles, no brood patch and had a measurement of 2 mm for the largest follicle.

June 17 **Barrow, Alaska**

Phalaropes noticed in large flocks in Central Marsh today. Bill Maher states he had not noticed flocking yesterday. Also he points out (a fact I also observed today) that the females greatly outnumber the males.

June 18 Very few groups noticed today, the ones seen were small groups and a few that were

.M. Brock

1958

Red Phalarope

June 18 Barrow, Alaska

paired. Actually the latter consisted of three paired sexes and these three males were the only males seen today while about two dozen females were noticed. One of the males, an extremely white one, it seemed, was shot for a study skin.

June 20 Male caught in snap trap: T = 14 x 6

June 22 Two study skins of phalaropes prepared.

June 25 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

Nest discovered just south of transect VIII. Female flushed from nest revealing four eggs. She then went into the "crippled act."

June 26 Another phalarope nest found with three eggs in it. This nest was about 15 feet from a pool whereas most other nests always seem to be directly at the edge of a pool. The nest was covered by a slight grass canopy - tips of the grass overhang the nest and was lined with lichens and sedges.

June 27 Another phalarope nest with three eggs found about three hundred yards west of transect VIII. Once again, the grasses formed sort of a canopy covering over the nest.

July 16 Pitt Point, Alaska

Adult noticed leading very young chick about tundra.

E. M. Brock

1958

Red Phalarope

Aug 28 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

These birds noted regularly at the Pitmegea during my four day stay.

M. Brock

Stercorarius pomarinus

1957

A.R.L. Barrow, Northern Alaska

June 4 Saw my first jaeger flying overhead in a northwesterly direction while at the southern end of beach ridge. Bird continued in a straight flight until it disappeared in the horizon.

About a half mile east of the last location a jaeger was seen seated on the ground. As we watched, another jaeger approached very close to the seated one and then flew away and landed about five hundred yards away. After ~~ten~~ minutes the first jaeger took flight and landed about 100 feet from the ~~f~~ other bird. These two birds were observed for about a half an hour without anything happening.

On the way back to A.R.L. ~~[illegible]~~ (about one mile south of A.R.L.) Bill shot two jeagers which were flying overhead in a SE direction.

Therefore, in all, five jeagers seen today.

June 5 On the trip to the Inaru River ~~[illegible]~~ and back which took all day 8 AM-9 PM eight pomarine jeagers were seen

June 9 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine Alaska

At 3:30 a pomarine was seen flying over Transect III

E.M. Brock

1957

Stercorarius pomarinus

Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 9 At 4:45 2 pomarines were seen circling the Atkasuk village

June 17 A nest was discovered on an island surrounded by shallow water just west of the first large lake south of the coal mine. At first a pair of jeagers were noticed, then I noticed both birds going into the broken wing act. I walked towards the area where I first saw the birds take off from. Both birds took flight and made vocal complaints about my presence, then they started "dive-bombing" me, coming very close to my head. It just so happened that at the same time they were disturbed by a dark phased jeager which they both warded off. There were two eggs on the nest - dark green with dark brown markings. After I had retreated about 300 yards from the nest, the birds returned to it. On my return to the wanigan, as I passed by the coal mine, two jeagers flying fast after a dark phase jeager, were seen overhead. They flew to the locality aforementioned and were therefore probably the ~~same~~ birds

E. M Brock

Stercorarius pomarinus

1957

June 28 Barrow, Northern Alaska

Three pomarine jaeger, were observed "dive bombing" a snowy owl (see owl notes) One especially bared its Talons to the owl every time it dove. The jaeger never did come close enough to the owl which was perched on the ground.

July 19 While I was in the vicinity of transects XI and XII I saw a large group of about thirty birds flying west at a point maybe a mile north-west of the gas well. The birds were large and dark and could not have been anything but jaegers. Later while setting out transects XI + XII I observed approximately 20 birds flying near me, sitting about or flying in the distance. I believe they were a mixture of the three kinds of jaegers.

E. M. Brock

1958

Pomarine jaeger

June 10 Wainwright, Alaska

During the course of the day, most of which was spent in the field, 2 pomarine jaegers were seen flying overhead going NW, Two were seen staying in the area hunting and one solitary one seen flying north.

In the afternoon (about 1900) a group of eight pomarines were seen flying east.

June 11 During the course of the day one pomarine was seen hunting in the area, two others flying high in a NW direction and one flying low in a Westerly direction

June 12 While retrieving traplines I and II, I noticed at one time eight pomarines hunting in the vicinity at one time — all were well apart from one another. They then headed in a NW direction. In all about 15 jaegers were seen today.

June 14 Two pomarine jaegers noticed while checking trapline in morning. Two more seen on afternoon walk. All in all there are very few jaegers present around Wainwright.

June 17 Barrow, Alaska

Two Pomarines observed hunting but not settling in the area.

M. Brock

Pomarine Jaeger

1958

June 18 Barrow, Alaska

Only one pomarine jaeger seen on a two hour trip out onto the tundra

June 22. While returning from checking the traplines, Tom and I noticed a loose group of 12 jaegers flying in an easterly direction These were not all in one bunch but scattered about singly.

Aug 20 Wainwright, Alaska

Not a one was seen during my week's stay at this village,

Aug 28 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

No pomarines were seen during my four days stay at the Pitmegea

M. Brock

1957

Stercorarius parasiticus

July 8 Barrow, northern Alaska

When going out to check trapline X in the afternoon, I noticed as I approached the trapline a dark phase parasitic jaeger flying back and forth over the trapline. It would fly away for a distance and then return but never land - maybe due to my presence. When I checked the trapline a bird had been caught in a trap at 5.4 ~~which~~ and had been so completely eaten I was not sure what the bird was (maybe a longspur). Then in a trap at stake 6.6 a longspur had been caught and was nearly completely eaten. The only conclusion seems to be that it was probably this jaeger that I saw that had eaten the two birds. A longspur ~~[illegible]~~ in a trap at stake 8.4 and a lemming at 2.4 were untouched.

July 18 When I was ~~[illegible]~~ approaching transects IV A + B this morning I noticed four parasitic jaegers diving continuously at something on the ground fly about and dive at the ground. The were located about 1/2 mile north of transects IV. When I approached that area they flew away and

M. Brock
1957

Stercorarius parasiticus

July 18 Barrow, Northern Alaska

I started searching the area. After a while I saw a duck "limping" away and after looking for a couple of minutes I found a feathery nest with four light green, unhatched eggs. I believe the bird was a female Stellers eider. This duck seemed to be the only possible thing the jaegers could have been diving at.

July 28 A parasitic jaeger was seen flying about trapline VIII as I approached the line. It staid within the vicinity until I finished about half the transect. This line, as well as line VII, have been catching a large number of juvenile longspurs. On todays check four traps had freshly eaten birds in them with just a few pieces of meat remaining and another four traps were missing. I assume, therefore, that the jaeger had been at work on the line.

M. Brock

1958

Parasitic jaeger

June 4 Barrow, Alaska

After arriving at Barrow yesterday, I made my first trip out on the tundra today. Two jaegers seen off at a great distance were identified as parasitic by Bill Maher

June 10 Wainwright, Alaska

During the course of the day only one parasitic jaeger was seen and it seemed to stay in the area and hunt.

June 25 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

A pair was observed near transects VII and VIII. They stayed in the area all during the time the traplines were being placed out. A nest may be present in the area. Another parasitic was observed later flying by the wanigan.

June 26 Two parasitics seen separately, while checking traplines this morning. Two more seen in afternoon.

~~June~~
June 27 On a boat trip up the Mead River for about five miles and back which took us about six hours, we saw only two parasitic jaegers

June 29 One jaeger seen flying over transect IV

July 6 Barrow Alaska

A group of nine parasitic seen near Volschlag Slough. When on ground seemingly pecking at insects!

July 11 One jaeger seen at the Voth area and then

E. M. Brock

Parasitic jaeger

1958

July 11 Barrow, Alaska

A group of four jaegers seen in Central marsh hunting together. They were off at a distance and I was setting traps and without my binoculars by think these were parasitics

July 12 Tim Myers reports seeing one pair jaegers out at the point.

July 15 Pitt Point, Alaska

A pair seen a short distance in back of the camp. Both were seated on a mound but later when the mound was investigated nothing unusual was noticed. One was a dark phased individual.

July 16 In the morning three parasitics seen of which two were of the dark phase. During the day about eight jaegers (parasitic) were seen; no unusual activity observed.

July 17 On an L.V.T. trip to get ~~water~~ samples from two lakes about five miles south west of the station, approximately a half dozen parasitics were noticed.

Aug 8 Cape Simpson, Alaska

Finally, one parasitic jaeger seen today

Aug 20 Wainwright, Alaska

Not one seen during my weeks stay at this village.

Aug 28 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

About five seen every day at the Pitmegea.

M, Brock

1957

Stercorarius longicaudus

Atkusuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Northern Alaska

June 8 While setting out Transect No I I saw a long tailed jaeger flying overhead. Another individual was seen in flight heading in a north east direction. Both of these individuals flew towards me so that they came within 20-30 feet of me.

June 9 Long Tailed jaeger seen at 10:30 seated about 100 yards north of stake 9.4 of Transect I

Barrow Northern alaska

July 16 When going out to check transects IV A and IV B, I noticed a group of 13 long tailed and parasitic jaegers flying high overhead nearly directly over the two transects. They were all gathered together at the time I first saw them but quickly dispersed all going in different directions. This is the first occasion on which I've seen jaegers in a group like this.

July 26 A long tail jaeger has been noticed flying in the vicinity of Traplines VII and VIII It was noticed hovering in the area today and seen flying about the area yesterday

M. Brock
1958

Long-tailed jaeger

June 26 <u>Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska</u>
Long-tailed jaeger seen for first time flying slowly by - was not hunting, yet may belong in area.

June 27 Two long-tailed jaegers seen flying about in area about four miles SE of Atkasuk.

July 6 <u>Barrow, Alaska</u>
Two long-tailed jaegers seen in ~~Marsh~~ Central Marsh. One had the very typical very long tail while its companion seemed to be immature and lacked a fully developed long tail.

July 12 Tim Myers reports seeing ~~three~~ pair longtails at the point.

July 17 <u>Pitt Point, Alaska</u>
One pair of longtails observed flying by about three miles south west of station.

Aug 18 <u>Wainwright, Alaska</u>
The first jaeger seen at Wainwright on this trip was a longtail seen over Transect II in the evening. The jaeger was reported by Fred Solomon.

Aug 20 Left Wainwright today. The only predatory bird I saw there during my one weeks stay, was one snowy owl ~~ff~~ at a distance.

M. Brock

1957

Glaucous-winged Gull
Larus glaucescens

A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

May 27 First seen today while arriving at Barrow. A group of 3-5 were seen flying over the Pt. Barrow area.

May 28 A group of about 15-20 were seen sitting and standing ~~beyond the camp area~~ on top of the frozen lake just south of the construction camp areas were ARL is located. As pointed out by Matea all were located not on the tundra but rather on the surface of the frozen lake near our camp and also that all of the birds were adults

May 30 A congregation of about 40-50 gulls observed on the ground and in the air immediately south of the A.R.L. Upon investigation, ~~nothing~~ I could find no reason for their gathering there.

E. M. Brock

Glaucous Gull

1958

June 4 Barrow, Alaska

On a weasel trip out to the gas well and one mile beyond, two gulls were seen flying separately. Today was the first day of observation at Barrow since my arrival here yesterday

June 11 Wainwright, Alaska

One solitary gull seen flying by in ~~an~~ easterly direction. This is the first gull I have seen since arriving at Wainwright ~~[illegible]~~ on the 9th

June 14 One gull seen flying east out over the ocean ice.

June 17 Barrow, Village

On a weasel trip to central marsh, I observed ~~a~~ a gull ~~a lone gull was seen~~ in the distance (with binoculars) tearing at an object on the ground and lifting it. This could have been a lemming but at this distance it was not possible to tell. Two other gulls were seen flying overhead without stopping or hunting. These were all that were seen in a three hours trip on the Tundra

June 22 Two gulls were seen separately, flying by overhead.

June 25 Atkasuk, Meade River Coal Mine, Alaska

Two Gulls were seen flying past wanigan

June 26 Four Gulls seen separately during course of the day.

E. M. Brock

Glaucous Gull

1958

June 27 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

On a boat trip up the Mead River which took about six hours round trip and covered about five miles upstream, we saw only one gull.

June 28 Two gulls seen singly during the course of the day.

June 29 Two gulls seen singly flying along the river.

June 30 On a walk taken to the old Atkasuk Village (about three miles North) and back, we saw three gulls, all just flying by.

July 13 Barrow, Alaska

One gull seen flying

July 14 One gull seen flying over tundra

July 16 Pitt Point, Alaska

No unusual behavior observed, but gulls are seen here more often than at Barrow. Several were seen on the plane trip to Pitt. Today, four separate individuals were seen flying over the tundra while a group of eight was seen flying overhead in a north eastarly direction

July 17 On L.V.T. trip, saw four gulls feeding on large object which probably was a caribou carcass.

July 18 While I was checking the traplines in the morning, I saw 26 gulls seated on the tundra near Transect II. They were

E. M. Brock

1958

Glaucous Gull

July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

not feeding on anything but just setting. My presence flushed them, whereupon they all flew off to the north.

July 19 Today was a very foggy day, and during a walk on the beach about three gulls were seen, each one independantly flying low along the coast line.

July 28 Barrow, Alaska

A group of 200-250 gulls seen seated on tundra just NE of transects I and II; Another group of 50-100 in the large lake south of Barrow and next to the garbage dump.

July 29 Same group of about 200 gulls seen by lakes NE of transect I and II

July 30 Same group of gulls in same locality on shore of two large lakes just NE of transects I and II.

July 31 Same group of 200-300 gulls still present by the two lakes

Aug 8 Cape Simpson, Alaska

About a dozen gulls seen today. The reason they are around is probably connected with the abundant supply of garbage on the beach.

Aug 16 Wainwright, Alaska

Few gulls, about four, seen during course of the day.

E. M. Brock

1958

Glaucous Gull

Aug 20 Wainwright, Alaska

During my stay at Wainwright the gulls were common, but not abundant. About 4-5 seen every day.

Aug 24 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

A large number of gulls (25-50) is constantly present in the camp area, I believe mainly attracted by the garbage that Mr. Childs has thrown on the beach.

M. Brock

1958

Sabine Gull

June 27 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

In a pond about a half a mile SE of transects VII and VIII, two white birds could be seen seated on mounds. Upon closer inspection it turned out to be a sabine gull on a nest and, about 200 feet away, an arctic tern on a nest, see arctic tern sp. account. The pond was a large one about 700 feet in diameter and for the most part 10 inches deep with a rich growth of grass troughout the pond. Just about in the middle of the pond were several mossy islands varying from a foot to three feet in diameter. One one of these isolated "islands" was located the sabines gulls nest with its two eggs. The nest was a small depression in the moss and lined with grasses. Upon my approach to the nest the gull started diving at me. I used my shotgun, holding it at arms length, to ward of its attacks. Twice the bird hit the gun. It would always approach me with a loud complaining squak and hover directly over my head showing the bright red inside of its mouth as it complained. While looking at the nest, I let down my guard and received a strong

E. M. Brock

1958

Sabine Gull

June 27 Atkasuk, Meade River Coal Mine, Alaska

blown on the head from the body of the bird. In direct contrast to the gulls behavior, the tern just flew about high above me not voicing any complaints when I looked at its nest.

The area was filled with birds - dowitchers, northern phalaropes and old squaws in the pond and golden plovers and small sandpipers along the shore.

July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

Today Jim and I were given an LVT trip to the two very large lakes about five miles southwest of the point for the purpose of taking water samples since these lakes form the winter water supply. At a locality in between the two lakes we came upon a nesting colony of Sabines gulls. On an island, about 150 feet by 50 feet, located along the side of an Arctophila pond (about 200 to 300 feet from the shoreline) was a sabine colony composed of about forty sabine gulls plus one arctic tern with its nest and one Pacific Loon with its nest. Although the loon and tern nests were in close proximity to the tern nests, they were on the edge of the island. Both loon and tern nests had one egg and

E. M. Brock

1958

Sabine Gull

July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

were being incubated. Of the sabine gull nests, five contained two eggs, five contained one egg, one contained one pipping egg and nine were nests that were empty and probably vacated. Two very young chicks were also noticed. The island was a mossy, spongy wet island surrounded for the most part by water about 10" deep and densely covered with Arctophila. Our approach to the island was with the L.V.T. ~~and~~ which took us parallel to the island and caused quite an uproar among the gulls. Also found on the island was a duck's nest with two eggs that had been destroyed and were still fresh. The eggs had not been eaten just broken

F. M. Brock

1958

Arctic Tern

June 27 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

A nest was discovered on a small mossy island about 200 feet from the shore of a pond about a half mile SE of transects VII and VIII. About 200 feet from this nest was the nest of a sabines gull (see sp. account) The terns nest was very much like the gulls nest, consisting of a depression in the mossy island and lined with a few blades of grass. The nest had one small greenish egg spotted with brown. In contrast to the sabines gulls action, the tern flew about high above me not voicing any complaint while I looked at its nest.

Within the area were northern and red phalaropes, old squaws, dowitchers golden plovers and small sandpipers (either Bairds or semi palmated)

July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

Tern nest found on island (about 150' x 50') in a lake about four miles SW of Pitt Point or else about five miles east of Drew Point. This island was also occupied by 20 sabine gull nests (see sp acct) and one Pacific loon nest. The large island was surrounded by deep (perhaps 10") grassy water extending out about 200

E. M. Brock

1958

Arctic Tern

July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

to 300 feet from shore. We drove up to the island in an L.V.T. The nest had one egg in it. Also on the island was a duck's nest with two fresh eggs very recently broken.

Aug 16 Wainwright, Alaska

Watched terns flying overhead by shore, dive, hit the water near the shore and come up with fish.

E. M. Brock

1957

Snowy Owl

June 28 Barrow, Northern Alaska

On my way out to check Transects I and II I saw a white spot to the west of the two lakes NE of Transects I and II. The owl was seated and being "dive bombed" by four pomarine jeagers. A great number of shore birds also were in the immediate vicinity of the owl. After remaining in this location for about 10 minutes it flew fifty yards towards the lake and perched once again on the ground. Its flight was slow and close to the ground. One jeager followed. After five minuets here it once again moved on about fifty more yards and perched on the ground. Here the jeager dove on the owl again and again each time bearing its claws to the owl but never quite coming close enough. On most occasions the owl would "duck" the approachs of the jeager. After about five minuttes of these actions the owl flew to the other end ~~and~~ of the lake and perched on the ground.

June 29 Owl seen perched on ground about 1/2 mile north of 0 stake transect V. Sitting on one of the remaining few snow patches

E. M. Brock

1957

Snowy Owl 2

June 29 Barrow, Northern Alaska

when it flew, due to my approach, it kept over the snow patches which follows beach ridge and landed once again on the snowy area. This time it was very near to ~~state~~ transect V. This may be the same owl seen yesterday. While this owl was in flight it was noticed that it was carrying somthing large. I investigated the area where I first saw the bird and found feathers, and just the digestive tract of a bird. From the few feathers it looks like a female pintail ← Bill later stated it to be a ♀ stellars eider – anyway it is a duck. Just like yesterday, today I again noticed that the owl is constantly followed by a whole flock of shorebirds. Upon closer investigation I found them to be about 50 pectoral sandpipers some phalaropes. All the birds will perch about 50 feet from the owl or else fly back and forth always landing again close to the owl. When the owl moved all the birds got up and also moved.

The owl was not seen to feed on its catch but all the time just sat there first gazing in one direction then jerking its head in another direction and "staring" again

July 8 Owl seen flying and landing in very distant area SW of the Voth area

E. M. Brock 3

1957

Snowy Owl

July 8 Barrow, Northern Alaska
not much could be told about the bird since it was at a great distance
July 9 While I was setting out transects III A and B ~~as~~ an owl was seen about 200 yards south of the transects It sat there for at least two hours while I set out my traps. After I finished with the traps I went to check for a possible nest - the bird flew about ~~3~~00 yards east and landed Nothing was seen were the bird had been. When I now looked at the owl sitting on a mound, I noticed another sitting about 100 yards away from the first. One owl has many dark feathers in its plumage and is smaller than the second which is completely white. When I went to the new location both birds flew but not very far. I continued looking for a nest and flushing the birds for at least three hours. The two birds always remained with the immediate area outlined by the gasline, Voth area and just a short distance west of Transects XI ~~XII~~ I will look again for a nest.
July 10 In evening, check of traplines III A + B I again spotted the owls but this

E. M. Brock
1957

Snowy Owls

July 10 Barrow, Northern Alaska
Time much further west but still in same general area. Because they were too far away, no attempt was made to approach them.

July 11 Both owls once again observed in vicinity of Voth area. When first seen one owl was about 500 yards west of Transects IV A + B.

July 14 Four snowy owls were shipped to A.R.L. from Pitt Point - only three survived the trip, the fourth was prepared as a study skin. Max would like to keep these birds alive "for display" According to Bill Maher, who was at Pitt Point recently the snowy owls were very abundant there. But now comes the report (how valid, I'm not sure) that lemmings are becoming more scarce and that fledgling snowy owls have been found dead along side "several nests"

July 15 Saw snowy owl flying east over Voth area, continue east and then fly south.

July 16 While in area of marsh plots, I saw a snow owl about 300 yards north of Transect VII seated on ground and

1957

Snowy Owl

July 16 Barrow, Northern Alaska

even from this distance I could once again notice many shorebirds in a flock flying back and forth over the area where the owl was located. (see notes June 29)

July 19 While I was setting out transects XI & XII a snowy owl was seated 500 yards west of transect XI and remained there during my entire stay. I later checked the area and could find nothing but an owl mound and an owl feather.

On my return trip as I passed the large salt water lagoon an owl was flushed from a mound just west of the large lake (garbage lake) This may very likely have been another owl.

Aug 3 When I approached transect I to check the traplines in the evening, a snowy owl was perched on the large mound located 50 feet from stake 0.0 of that transect. It flushed and flew to a mound at approximately the mid-way point of transect II. As I continued my check of the line and neared the bird it once again flushed and flew

Snowy Owl

Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 3 to a mound about 500 yards west of the transect

Aug 24 While I was setting out traplines IX and X in the evening a snowy owl was observed flying low to the ground and landing about 500 yards north of these two transects

E. M. Brock

1958

Snowy Owl

June 14 Wainwright, Alaska

Saw a snowy owl perched on large mound about a mile and a half west of the village. Upon closer investigation it was found that the owl was caught in a steel trap. Upon my approach, the characteristic clicking of the beak was displayed while an attempt at flying was also made. The trap would be lifted in the air but the drag log at the end of the chain prevented escape. After looking at the bird for a few minutes and taking photographs, I released the trap with my foot. The bird, not yet realizing that it was free ~~just~~ sat and looked while I backed away. Then, with a burst of energy, it lifted up and flew off in ~~a~~ a westerly direction without stopping. I noticed more set steel traps on two other mounds within this immediate area - each trap set at the very peak of the mound. Why they should want to trap snowy owls, I don't know.

June 19 Barrow, Alaska

After placing out the traps at transects I and II and leaving the area, we noticed a snowy owl on a mound about 1/2 mile north of the aforementioned lines.

E.M. Brock

1958

Snowy Owl

June 19 — Barrow, Alaska

Upon our approach the owl flew away, it did not stay within the area. No behavior was seen which would indicate that it was staying.

A short while later in Central Marsh another snowy owl was seen on a mound. Many small shore birds were constantly circling the owl.

June 21 — An old owl pellet was picked up on a mound about 200 yards south of line X. Upon investigation of the pellet it was noticed that a bird band was protruding half way out. (No. 27....) The rest of the number is hidden in the pellet which was saved as it was found.

June 23 — One snowy owl seen seated on mound in north end of Central Marsh.

July 8 — Owl seen perched on mound just north of transect III B. While I was setting out the trapline, the owl flew about 300 yards east and land. Then as I proceeded to set the traps, the owl got up and flew off in a westerly direction.

July 9 — Owl seen perched across slough opposite transects III A and III B

July 12 — Don Stephens, who makes trips out to the point at frequent intervals, has reported

E. M. Brock
1958

Snowy Owl

July 12 Barrow, Alaska

seeing a snowy owl near the point on several occasions, again yesterday evening. I saw a snowy owl perched on the top of one of the tall (telephone pole like structures) in back of the laboratory.

July 13 Owl mentioned yesterday, seen again today perched on tall poles by dump.

July 14 Owl seen flying over fresh water lake coming from vicinity of tall poles.

July 23 At least two different snowy owls (maybe three seen out at the point. Don Stephens - who makes a trip to the point every day states he sees two or three every time he goes out there. He also has seen foxes. The only logical conclusion is that these animals have been attracted by and are feeding upon dead and crippled ducks left by the eskimoes.

July 25 Royal Shanks reports seeing a snowy owl by Volschlag Slough.

July 30 Owl seen about 500 yards south of transects I and II and flushed by approaching weasel. It flew to mound directly in front of transect I. Then when I approached with the weasel again it flew to a mound about 100 feet from the end of transect I. It left this site as I approached it on foot

E.M. Brock

1958

Snowy Owl

July 30 — Barrow, Alaska

while running the trapline. It then flew off to the east.

August 1 — Owl seen on mound near Shanks eclosures just east of transects VII and VIII

August 2 — Owl seen at north end of Central Marsh near Beach Ridge. Another seen in same area later on assumed to be same bird.

August 4 — Owl seen at northend of Central Marsh near Beach Ridge.

A pair of owls also seen on a mound near mouth of Volshlag Slough.

Another pair (different from aforementioned) seen about one miles north from mouth of Volschlag Slough. Later when this latter area was approached it was discovered that one of the owls had been feeding on an eider duck. Duck was probably a wounded duck from eskimo shooting at point.

August 5 — Same pair of owls seen on same mound at mouth of Volschag Slough. Also one owl seen again at one mile north of mouth of Volschag Slough.

August 11 — Two Snowy owls seen about 1/4 mile north of Transects V and VI

August 16 — Wainwright, Alaska

While Merl Solomon and I were setting out

E.M. Brock

1958

Snowy Owl

Aug 16 Wainwright alaska

transect four, I observed a snowy owl perched on a mound about 300 yards south of the transect

Aug 20 The ~~the~~ owl reported Aug 16 was the only predatory bird seen during my weeks stay at Wainwright.

E. M. Brock

Short-eared Owl

1957

A.R.L. Barrow, Alaska

May 31 An owl was seen about one-half mile south of A.R.L. It was seen flying at about 11:15 PM & in the direction of the Barrow airport. The identifycation was not sure at first but Tom Cade who also saw the bird, stated it to be a short earedowl

F.M. Brock

1958

Shrike

Aug 25 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

I took a walk from the camp site (see H. Childs journal) upstream along the Pitmegea. On the otherside of the second tributary (waded knee deep), about 1.5-2 miles south of the camp, I noticed a shrike hovering overhead then dive and perch on willow bush next to the stream.

It was obtained with the help of a shotgun and later prepared as a study skin.

M. Brock

Raven

1958

Aug 28 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

One pair was seen every day near the sandbar by the camp and by the bluffs near camp. It was not possible to collect a specimen.

E. M. Brock

1957

European Wheatear

Oenanthe Oenanthe Oenanthe

A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

May 29 Went into the field today with Bill Maher. At a location about two miles east of the oil well near beach ridge Bill shot and collected a wheatear. This was the only one seen. This bird seems to differ, from other small birds in the field, by the fact that it stands up more erectly than the longspur

Aug 15 Mouth of Pitmegea River, northern Alaska (Cape Sabine)

Walked about tundra for a long time without seeing any wheatears. Hank Childs claims those seen today are the first he has seen here at Pitmegea. We did not see any until we were walking along a rocky bare "lithosol" area were the first wheatear was seen and shot. Then another and another was seen until at least six were seen right near the lithosol area near the established campsite. I shot four of these and later prepared two as study skins, Childs prepared one the other will probably be prepared later

F. M. Brock

1958

Wheatear

Aug 28 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

About four individuals seen during my five day stay at the Pitmegea. Two collected and saved as specimens

E. M. Brock

1958

Yellow wagtail

June 25 — Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

Several yellow wagtail were seen flying about outside the warigan. One was shot and prepared as a study skin.

June 30 — Nest with four dirty brown eggs found on a walk north of the village. The nest was located inland about 100 feet from the edge of a bluff next to the Mead River. The bulk of the nest is made of grass with a thick lining of caribou hair and a few feathers. Nest placed in a recess and overhung by blooming cassiope as well as some willow and berry bushes. Dryas also next to the nest

E. M. Brock

Savannah Sparrow

1958

June 29 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

Upon taking a walk through the willows along the bank of the river near the village, I noticed, upon closer examination that the savannah sparrows are actually quite common in the willow bushes. Two individuals were collected and prepared as study skins.

July 1 Most of the savannah sparrows had been seen only along the river in the willows. Several were noticed ~~today~~ in willows, far from the river proper. Whenever ~~sabannah~~ sparrows are found the red polls are ~~also~~ seen. The two birds seem to occupy very closely the same habitat.

E. M. Brock 1

Longspurs

1957 Calcarius lapponicus alascensis

A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

May 27 On short trips about camp, going about ~~two~~ miles SE of A.R.L. approximately five longspurs were noticed.

May 28 Longspurs noticed on trips about four miles south of Barrow village. Maybe two more seen after turning east and going back to A.R.L.

June 9 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

A longspur nest with five eggs in it was discovered just across the stream at the west end of the Atkasuk air strip. Nest was lined with feathers. Was found when female flushed from the location

June 12 Bill Maher found a longspur nest approximately 200 yards ~~from~~ north east of our camp. The nest had five eggs in it. I also discovered another longspur nest on the slope leading to the fresh water stream on the south side of the village. The nest had four eggs inside

June 19 I found a nest about 200 yards north of the coal mine, which had four eggs and one very newly hatched young in it. The shells from the new hatched young had apparently been discarded. When the female flushed it started a type of broken wing routine

E. M. Brock

1957

Longspur

Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 19 "limping" along with its tail fanned out and pointing down.

June 27 Barrow, northern Alaska

Nest of four unhatched eggs found 300 feet NW of stake 1 transect I. Nest warm and parents staying within vicinity.

June 29 Nest mentioned above was looked at in the morning and the first of the four eggs had been hatched, shells of egg removed.

June 30 In the morning all four eggs had hatched All shells ~~were~~ had been removed from the nest. Three of the young ~~were~~ had feathers very slightly fluffed while the fourth must have just hatched recently.

July 1 One very well grown young longspur caught and released. Was caught by hand. Bird not yet able to fly. Nest not found but bird was near transect V

A longspur nest was later found at a very different locality about half way on transect five and a little north This nest had three newly hatched young plus two unhatched eggs

July 2 ♂ longspur caught in mystery line II Immediately next to the bird was a fledgling with mouth open.

E M. Brock

Longspur

1957

July 4 Barrow, Northern Alaska
Two young chicks, each at a different location were seen hopping along the ground. These were observed about haff way between ARL and the Post-Rogers monument.

July 16 Nest mentioned June 27 now vacant

July 30 A check of 300 snap traps having been lift out 24 hours reveled a catch of 88 longspurs, mostly juveinils. All checks of traplines recently have been yeilding large numbers of longspurs.

E. M. Brock

Longspurs

1958

June 4 Barrow, Alaska

Today was the first day of observation of the tundra since my arrival at Barrow yesterday. The longspurs along with the snow buntings and dunlins are ~~common~~ the only common birds seen on a trip to the gas well. Two glaucous gulls and two pomarine jeagers were also noted.

June 10 Wainwright, Alaska

Two longspur nests were discovered today while walking about on the tundra. One nest contained 6 eggs, the other four.

Testes measurements were taken of three ♂ longspurs caught in snap traps — The measurements were 10 mm, 10 mm and 11 mm for the three birds.

June 11 One ♂ longspur caught in snap traps today. Testes measurement was 11 mm.

June 12 Two ♀ longspurs caught in snap traps in morning check. One had a large brood patch and ~~at~~ what appeared to be 3 ruptured follicles. The largest follicle was 2 mm. The other female did not have any apparent ruptured follicles and the largest follicles present was 2 mm.

Testes measured on longspur taken in evening check of line; testes measure 10 mm.

F. M. Brock

Longspur

1958

June 20 — **Barrow, Alaska**

Testes of one of trapped longspurs = 10 × 7
Another = 9 × 6. Third = 9 × 6. Also
caught a female with the largest follicle = 2mm
♂ caught in afternoon T = 12 × 7
♀ " " " largest fol = 2 mm

June 21 — A longspur nest with three eggs found near transect I.

June 22. — A special point was made of checking the nest while running the trapline today. No bird was flushed, as it was yesterday, and no longspurs were in the vicinity. The eggs were gone from the nest and the nest was slightly disturbed. On the nest and next to the nest were fox droppings which were fresh. Two stakes further along the transect was a snap trap with a partly eaten bird (probably longspur)

June 25 — **Atkasuk Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska**

Longspurs are abundant here at Mead River and seem to still be going through courtship behavior.

June 27 — A fledgling longspur was seen hopping about the ground out in front of the wanigan

June 30 — On a walk north (downstream) I saw two juvenile longspurs which were already flying.

Another very young bird found

E. M. Brock
1958

Longspur

June 30 Atkasuk, Meade River Coal Mine, Alaska

near transect two was peeping, waiting to be fed. Another juvenile fledgling found dead on the beach, apparently starved.

Aug 6 Jim Myers has given me a report told to him by Helmricks ~~[illegible]~~ adopted son, Jim Helmricks. The boy states that he shot a female(?) longspur on the west side of the graveyard at Barrow Village on June 1, 1958. The bird was banded and the band was saved by the boy. Therefore the following number is correct as read by Mr. Myers; 54-01522

E. M. Brock

Snow Bunting

1957

Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis

A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

May 27 These birds were first noticed today while I was looking out of a window from the A.R. Lab. Several 4-5 were also noticed on the trips taken with Bill Boyd and Bill Maher (see Journal)

May 28 Snow buntings noticed in vicinity of A.R.L's they are very abundant

E. M. Brock

Snow Bunting

1958

June 4 Barrow, Alaska

Yesterday I arrived at Barrow and today was the first day to make any observations. On a trip to the gas well and one mile south snow buntings, longspurs, glaucous gulls, red-backed sandpipers and two pomarine jaegers were the only birds seen.

June 10 Wainwright, Alaska

A nest was found in an old house. The nest contained only one egg.

July 6 Barrow alaska

A nest, with six large young in it, ~~was~~ found in back of A.R.L. building. Actually one of the young had fallen out of the nest, which is located by a barrel four feet off of the ground.

July 17 Pitt Point, alaska

Of the few birds present at Pitt Point, snow buntings seem to be most abundant. There seems to have been a good hatch of young since many have been seen in the last few days flying about camp.

E. M. Brock

1957

Willow Bird

Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 14 A nest with one egg in it was found in the willows across the Mead opposite the mouth of the fresh water stream near the village. Nest was about one foot off the ground, built in among the willow branches. Appeared to be a rebuilt nest constructed of willow seed fiber and lined with caribou hair. The bird was not seen but the nest was still warm. Since the nest is located next to one of my Transects (VI stake 9) I will probably collect the eggs when the clutch is completed.

June 18 While setting out the trapline today I noticed that the egg was very cold and the nest moist from light rain - the nest is very likely abandoned now.

June 19 While checking the traplines this morning, I collected the nest and its one egg.

June 20 A female with a brood patch was caught in trap at ~~stake~~ 1.4 in transect VI. It was later prepared as a study skin.

E. M. Brock

1958

Red polls

June 25 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

Red polls have been noticed in the willows in and around the area of transect VI.

June 27 About four miles upstream on the Mead River were the willows line the banks in abundance, we noticed the red polls as very common. Tom and I had taken a boat trip to this vicinity from our base camp back at Atkasuk

June 29 Red polls were noticed as common in the willows lining the banks of the river next to the village. Two were collected today and prepared as study skins.

July 14 Barrow, Alaska

One pair of red polls ~~seen~~ in oil drum dump in back of A.R.L. One collected and prepared as study skin.

Aug 25 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

Many red polls seen in willow bushes along tributaries into the Pitmegea

E. M. Brock
1957-1958

Alaska

Species Accounts

Mammals

E. M. Brock

Dicrostonyx

1957

Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

June 10 The first Dicrostonyx was trapped today in Transect II trap 0.8. The trap had been set near some low growing willows.

June 13 Bill Maker brought in a Dicrostonyx he had caught alive just east of the village. He stated that the animal did not try to run away, but lay on its back chattering. It was picked up, brought back and placed in a pot for the night. It was given cotton and lettuce.

June 14 The Dicrostonyx was dead, lettuce all gone, cotton very wet. The animal was very noisy for the first part of the night in its attempts to get out.

June 15 One Dicrostonyx caught in Trapline VII trap no. 0.8. Trap was in a runway in a mossy area surrounded by Eriophorum. Area relatively flat with very little willow. Three feet away was a lemming hole in an Eriophorum mound.

Barrow, northern Alaska

July 16 Emptied out a bag of frozen lemmings dated June 7, 1957 (which had been shipped from Wainwright. In all about 400 lemmings were caught at Wainwright and shipped to A.R.L.,

M. Brock

1957

Dicrostonyx

July 16 Barrow, Northern Alaska

in two lots of two hundred. Animals for each separate date were placed in separate bags. When the bag containing lemmings caught June 7 was emptied, a Dicrostonyx was among all the Lemmus. This individual was prepared as a study skin. I cannot think how this animal could possibly have gotten mixed in by mistake from anywhere else and is therefore considered as coming from Wainwright proper.

E. M. Brock

1958

Dicrostonyx

June 10 Wainwright, Alaska
The only mammal caught today was one Dicrostonyx at stake 5.2 in transect I

June 30 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska
Two Dicrostonyx caught at transect II in todays check. The first was taken in a trap set in a trough made by an old frost crack. Immediate area very mossy, berry bushes, Ledum, some willow, lichens, no tussocks and very little Eriophorum. This was at stake 4.2

The other at stake 7.6 was trapped in a very mossy area in a polygon trough which was relatively dry. Many tall (10") willows and tall (10") grasses, some Cassiope and some berry bushes

July 1 A subadult male Dicrostonyx was taken in a trap at stake 7.8 in transect III. The entire trapline looks like good Dicrostonyx habitat with many troughs, willow and berry bushes. Once again this individual also was not trapped near any runway.

Aug 18 Wainwright, Alaska

After three days of trapping with 600 + traps four Dicrostonyx have been taken but not a single Lemmus.

E. M. Brock

1958

Dicrostonyx

Aug 19 Wainwright, Alaska

Today, the four traplines (600+ traps) were retrieved. During the regular three day run of these traps, seven Dicrostonyx were taken but not a single Lemmus was seen or trapped.

E. M. Brock

Lemmus

1957

A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

May 27 First lemming seen (Lemmus) was the one that Mrs. Hanna caught on April 11 (in the construction camp area) and placed in an aquarium. The lemming is still alive and in Mrs Hanna's room.

May 28 Three Lemmus brought in from the village by Chester Lampel. All three are young ones. All were dead although Chester said he had tried to keep one alive. (see journal)

May 29 Saw Chester this morning, he reported bringing in six more lemmings, I haven't seen them yet. On a trip on the tundra about one mile east of the ~~gas~~ well, Bill Maher and I discovered an area which appeared to have had winter lemming usage; there were lots of clipped grass blades and very few blades of grass that remained standing. About one-half mile east of the ~~gas~~ well a large piece of Lemmus pelage ~~fur~~ was found on an owl mound. The pelage appeared to be a winter coat.

May 30 Chester brought in five more Lemmus from the village. Tom Cade and I processed all 14 Lemmus brought

M, Brock

Lemmus

1957

A.R.L. Pt. Barrow Alaska

May 30	in up to date
May 31	Chester brought in three more lemmings, one of which is still alive.
June 1	One more lemming brought in by Chester

M. Brock

1957

Lemmus

Data on Raising

of Litters

.Brock
957

June 9 ♂ = 51.5
Dull ♀ = 51.0
Red rump ♀ = 55.7

June 14 ♂ = 60.0
D♀ = 55.2
RR♀ = 62.0

June 17 ♂ = ?
D♀ = 57.2
RR♀ = 71.6

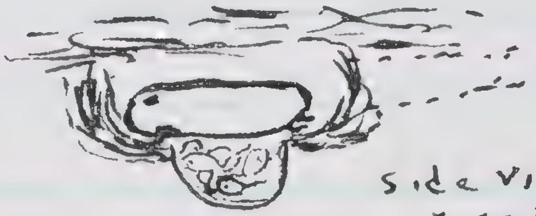
} Previous information available exact individual questionable

Data on 6 young discovered June 24 and born approximately June 22. (22)

Litter 1 | 1.

June 24 Litter of 6 found; born about June 22
all 6 alive weight 3.0 gr each
naked, eyes closed

June 26 All 6 alive; weight 3.9 of two weighed -
hairless, eyes closed; nest seems to be carefully
constructed so that 6 young are lying in a hole (of
smaller diameter) under the ♀ parent.



side view
x sect

June 28 Two young weighed, one = 4.4 other 3.9. All
six still alive, hairless, eyes closed, toes still
fused. Young covered with mites. Female
parent stood in corner of cage and chattered
(beat teeth together rapidly)

June 29 All 6 still alive. Two weighed - one 4.4 the
other 4.5. The reason I usually only weigh
two and why I only weigh every second day
is due to the fact that I do not want
to disturb the female or the litter too
much. If I can possibly obtain

M. Brock

1951

Raising of Young
Litter I

June 29 A.R.L., Barrow, Northern Alaska

another litter I will try to obtain all information possible by checking and observing the litter more frequently even at the expense of loosing the litter, but the first litter I shall only take what information it is safe to take and try to raise the young to maturity for known age material. The six still have their eyes closed and toes still very well fused but their bodies are well on their way to being covered by hair.

The nest, as mentioned before, has a "compartment" below the upper nest which is of a smaller diameter. Since the young are getting bigger now this smaller chamber is becoming very crowded and when I look at the nest usually only one or two young can be seen - the others lying below. Also, nesting material partially covers the opening to the smaller chamber making the room for the six young a very tight fit. It's hard to understand how they all suckle with such a small diameter for the bottom nest.

Each time I look at the nest, the mother will sit in the corner of the aquarium and chatter her teeth.

E. M. Brock

Raising of Young
Litter 1

1957

June 29 ARL, Barrow, Northern Alaska

It seems that the parent spends about 75% of her time away from the nest just sitting in the opposite corner of the aquarium.

July 2 Two young weighed today - one 4.4, the other 5.0 grams. Eyes still closed, well covered with hair and toes widely separated

July 5 Weights on two of them were 5.0 and 6.3. They are fully haired, toes separated and their eyes are just beginning to open. When I look in the nest the young have a tendency to escape and therefore either "burrow" their way into the nesting material or else crawl out of the nest and on the ground about the nest.

Two of the young were today observed stumbling out of the nest and wobbling over to some grass blades and feeding on them. Their eyes are open by just a very small slit.

July 7 One of the six young was found dead in the nest this morning. Wt 4.9 ♂ 63-8-13-3 # 456

July 8 When I checked this morning another young was found dead in the nest. Also, only three live ones can be found in the nest. ♀ 64-8-14-3 - 4.3 g #457

E. M Brock

1957

Raising of Young

Litter 1

July 8 Barrow, Northern Alaska

Most of the time the mother seems to be ignoring the young - she has built another nest (depression) in the opposite corner of the aquarium and spends most of her time at that spot. When one of the young tries to approach her at this location she nips at them. Maybe the young are not yet weaned and are starving although I have seen them starting to take food placed in the aquarium

July 9 All three still alive and very active. They are now very agile at running about and perhaps weaned - if I were sure I would remove the ♀ parent

July 11 One young weighed today was 6.0g. All three alive and very active; one of them even built itself a crude nest. Their pelage is still a very uniform grey much like that of an adult Microtus californicus

July 14 One of the young was observed suckling today therefore they are not fully weaned although they could probably be forcibly weaned.

July 16 One of the young was weighed today, its weight being 11.3 grams

M. Brock

1957

Raising of Young
Litter 1

July 18 Barrow, Northern Alaska

Two of the young weighed today one = 11.7 g the other 10.1 grams. They are still a very grey, Microtus color. All three still alive. It also appeared that they were still sucklings. The female parent and the three young were all in the nest together

July 19 One young individual found dead in aquarium outside of the nest*
♂ 77-9-18-7-10.5g #509

July 25 Another one of the two remaining young was found dead in the aquarium
♂ 82-9-15-7-9.0g #541

Aug 1 One remaining young weighed = 19.1 gr. It has had an extremely bad (broken?) hind leg which has been very swollen for about a week and a half now.

~~End of Litter~~

Aug 30 The last of the litter was killed today, it seemed to have recovered from its broken leg and was in fine health but the project will close in a couple of days and therefore the lemming was killed and skin

*nest had been disturbed earlier in the day by someone wanting to see the young - this may have caused the death indirectly.

M. Brock

1957

Raising of Young
Litter 1

Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 30 and skull plus skeleton were saved.
It was 69 days old #924
♀ 112-8-19-9-28.0

End of Litter

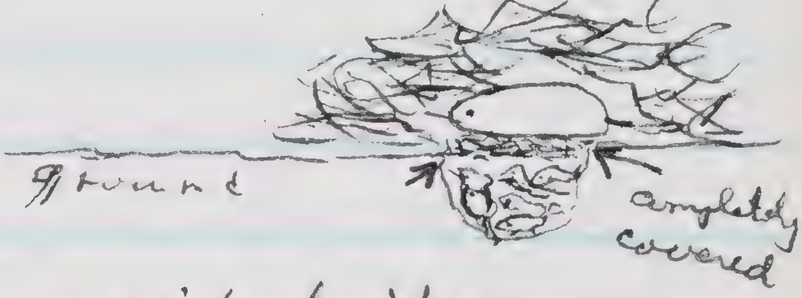
E.M. Brock

1957

Raising of young
Litter 2

A.R.L. Barrow, Northern Alaska

July 13 Litter of 6 found in a cage which has been occupied by a single female. Male was removed about two weeks ago - exact date not known. Litter must have been born last night. Although cages were checked every day the nest is extremely hard to find the upper nest is obvious but as explained before for the other litter there is a small "pocket" built into the nest in which the young lie. In this particular situation the lower nest was completly covered over so that nothing could be noticed without removing a layer of grass.



Of two of the young weighed, the weights were 3.2 and 3.1 grams each. Their eyes are closed, they are naked and their toes are fused. Once again I don't know whether to keep an accurate record of the young or leave them alone and disturb them as little as possible. I would like to get as much information as can be obtained but the female gets so excited and mos

M. Brock

1957

Raisings of young — 2

Litter 2

July 13 A.R.L. Barrow, northern Alaska

to the other end of the aquarium and acts nervous. These disturbances may have caused the loss of three in the first litter.

July 16 All six still alive – naked (hairless), ~~July 16~~ eyes closed. Only two weighed for fear of disturbing female too much! One weighed 3.9 grams the other 4.5 grams

July 18 All six still alive, fully haired, a very brownish colored hair with a median dorsal dark line running over the head and only half length of the body. Two young were weighed one 5.0 grams the other 5.4 grams

July 21 All six alive – two weighed, one 6.4 gr the other 6.7 grams. All are fully haired toes no longer fused and eyes still closed The hair for some reason or another on these eight day old lemmings is quite brown with a short dorso-median dark line while the study skin of the 16 day old from litter one is quite grey.

July 23 Two young weighed, one 6.5g the other 5.2g, both have eyes closed, one very brown

July 25 Two young weighed about 6.0 g each They are very active now and their eyes are just opening. All are up and

E.M. Brock
1957

Raising of young
Litter 2

July 25 A.R.L. Barrow, Alaska
running about the aquarium
July 27 Young seen feeding for themselves although this does not mean that they are weaned yet.
July 29 One young found dead in the nest maybe due to fact that food supply become low last night. The dead individual is much browner than any of the previous specimens from litter one. Measurements follow:
♀ 68-8-15-5-6g #558 16 days old
Two of the live young weighed one was 10.0 g the other 10.5 grams
July 30 Young looked at today. Four are quite large, healthy and very active. The fifth is small, inactive, slow and will probably not live.
July 31 The fifth lemming in the litter was found dead in the nest today It is very much smaller than its syblings. #587 ♂ 67-7-15-4-5.6g - 18 days old
Nine unweaned lemmings (eyes just begining to open) were brought in from Barrow Village. The mother was not with them. Three were already dead, a fourth was dying. Five of the living young placed in ^the nest with the lactating female

F. M. Brock

1957

Raising of Young
Litter 2

A.R.L., Barrow, Alaska

July 31 of "litter two" in hopes that possibly she might accept them. All of the five young died soon afterwards. They were removed before they were eaten by the living lemmings. Weights on these nine unweaned very brown-red lemmings follow:

5.7 g	6.0 g	6.4 g
6.4 g	6.1 g	6.4 g
5.3 g	6.0 g	6.2 g

They are fully haired toes well separated some have eyes a little open some unopened. Information does not meant on whether they are all one litter

Aug 1 All four weighed, all are very active agile and healthy, weights are: 10.7, 11.6, 11.8 and 12.1 grams.

Aug 6 Weight of four lemmings: 12.3 g 12.9 g, 13.5 g and 14.8 gm.
For some reason or another one of the young ones started dying in the afternoon. Slowly started having fits until it "wore out". All four were perfectly healthy this morning - it seemed.
♂ 82-11-16-7-11.3 g 24 days old #633

Aug 18 Upon my return from Wainwright and Pitmegea only the parent ♀ and two young ones were alive

M. Brock

1957

Raising of Young
Litter 2

A.R.L. Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 19 One of two remaining young found dead in terrarium and partly eaten, # 641 ♀
95 - 15 - 18 - 9 - 10.0g 37 days old

For some reason or another the one remaining young was in the afternoon seen going into fits and slowly died. It seems funny that no ill effects were noticed on the young ones when I "disturbed" their aquarium on the 18th. I searched the area to find out how many lemmings were still alive. Apparently they were doing alright until I disturbed them — not physically. As mentioned above one died during the night, the other this afternoon. This same situation seems very reminisent of previous deaths among my lemmings. Perhaps they are extremely sensitive to disturbances. The only difference that I can think of is in diet — until yesterday Ingrith has been feeding them just grass, yesterday I provided them with cabbage and lettuce.

96 - 12 - 18 - 8 - 13.9g 37 days old #643

End of Litter

M. Brock
1957

Raising of Young
Litter 3

A.R.L, Barrow, northern Alaska

Aug 18 While I was away at Wainwright, Ingrith Dayrup was feeding my lemmings. On August 13 she heard young in one of the terraria and found three new-born young. The exact date of birth is not known. On August 18 when I returned I looked at the young and weighed them. They are fully haired and their eyes are closed. Their weights are 8.9 g, 9.4 g and 10.1 grams.

Until their eyes open (if this can be used as somewhat of a criterion) I shall judge their date of birth to be about Aug 7 since they are fully haired which means about more than five days besides the fact that Ingrith observed them five days ago and yet less than twelve days since the eyes are closed which seems to take about twelve days. Their weights seem to be quite high for individuals that still have their eyes closed but this may be due to the fact that they are better nourished since there are only three as opposed to litters of six in the two other situations.

Aug 21 All three have their eyes open. I forgot to check on them ~~the~~ yesterday but their

M. Brock
1957

Raising of young
Litter 3

A.R.L. Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 21 eyes were still close day before yesterday.

Aug 24 The three young looked at and they are healthy and progressing fine

Aug 30 Three healthy and active. There weights are: 14.5g, 17.6g + 18.3g

Sept 3 Mother of this group killed today #995 U.H 2, gap, scars not noted.

F.M. Brock
1957

Raising of Young
Litter 4

A.R.L. Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 24 A new litter was found today in an aquarium which has had a pair of lemmings in it since July 20 when a female was brought back from Pitt Point and placed in an aquarium with a male subadult caught at Barrow on June 24. At least three new born young were noted — being so young that the litter may not yet have been completely dropped

Aug 25 Today only a piece of one young one could be found. My mistake was probably in not removing the male right away because it was noted that the male was chasing the female about and that they were making noises as if they were not getting along. Also as mentioned yesterday, my disturbance was at a very critical time.

End of Litter

M. Brock

1958

Lemmus

June 20 Barrow, Alaska

Not a single live lemming has been seen yet by me at Barrow. There are many signs on the tundra that show that the lemmings were very abundant during the winter. In localized areas there are large amounts of hay and many lemming nests, some six feet apart (although this is the exception) Much clipped green grass with just a very small brown tip at the cut end is also present. It has been noticed that a large percentage of nest contain either dead lemmings, pieces of dead lemmings or lemming hair. Also, a large percentage (nearly all) of the nest that have lemming hair in them have weasel droppings next to them. In many instances the lemming nest is very neatly lined by lemming hair. A count has been started to see how many nests contain dead lemmings. So far it appears that about one third of the available lemming nests have remains of lemming in them and weasel dropping scattered nearby - about one foot from nest usually!

June 26 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

Lemming nests with dead lemmings in them are also being found here at Mead River. One was found this morning with

M. Brock

1958

Lemmus

June 26 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

three ~~egg~~ dead lemmings in it. Another was found yesterday by Cade.

July 1 A lemming skeleton was found on the tundra today and from appearances of the skull which is broken and half missing the animal must have been eaten. Aside from the lemming nest mentioned June 26, four other nests were looked at and these did not contain dead animals.

July 17 Pitt Point, Alaska

No recent lemming sign at all has been noticed. The 306 traps that have been out since the evening of the 15th have caught only three birds. Very few winter lemming nests present. Of the very few looked at, I have not found any with dead lemmings inside

July 18 Still no lemmings taken in traps. Several more winter nests found and looked at, but no dead lemmings found inside as at Barrow.

July 23 Barrow, Alaska

Royal Shanks and Don Stephens, individually reported lemming activity out by the Point (Barrow). I went to the point along with Don today and only saw signs of where lemmings had been active during the winter. Runways, droppings

E. M. Brock

1958

Lemmus

July 23 Barrow, Alaska

and loose hay were present but no new grass clippings were observed.

Royal Shanks also reported seeing a live lemming on the tundra near Volschlag Slough.

Processed more of the lemmings picked up at Wainwright last fall, ~~late~~ in November. If these are animals picked up from the tundra I do not understand why many of them have their skulls broken in many pieces. Another interesting point, about 75% of them, or more, have the leg bones (Tibia and ulna and radius) broken so that all four feet are hanging just by the skin. The only answer must be that when the eskimo children collect the animals and picks them up, for sake of something to do while they are looking for another animal, they ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ bend the feet so that the bones break.

August 17 Cape Simpson, Alaska

I arrived a Cape Simpson today and have set out one line of traps. The area shows definite winter usage with many runways and burrows present in certain localities. Many of the traps have been set in runways, but no recent signs (clippings) are

M. Brock

1958

Lemmus

August 7 <u>Cape Simpson, Alaska</u>

present and I do not think any lemmings will be taken

Aug 10 Traps were retrieved and no lemmings had been taken during the three days of trapping.

About a dozen winter lemming nests were looked at during my stay at Cape Simpson. None of these had dead lemmings or lemming remains within them.

Aug 11 On August 6, Karl Lindrof (apparently ~~[illegible]~~ an entomologist) was at A.R.L. ~~[illegible]~~ and had just come from the island of Umnak in the Aleutian Chain where he stated that the lemmings (Dicrostonyx sp) were extremely abundant.

Aug 18 <u>Wainwright, Alaska</u>

After three days of having 600 + traps out, no <u>Lemmus</u> has been taken but four <u>Dicrostonyx</u> have been trapped.

Aug ~~20~~ 19 Traps taken in today and ~~but~~ not a single <u>Lemmus</u> taken but seven <u>Dicrostonyx</u> were trapped.

E. M. Brock

Microtus

1957

June 18 Atkasook, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

While I was placing the traps out near stake 1.0 this morning (about 11:30) a Microtus ran across the ground and into a pond of water and started swimming across. I started after it, and as I did, the Microtus dove and started swimming under water in the shallow pool. I caught it and brought it back to the wanigan and will try to get it back to Barrow alive.

June 23 Upon returning to ARL from the Mead yesterday, I placed the Microtus in its own aquarium. Today three partially eaten young were found in the cage (aquarium)

Aug 30 Microtus killed today and prepared as a study skin. A gap was present but no scars could be found although she had given birth to a litter on June 23 - Specimen #925

M. Brock

1957

Arctic Fox

Alopex lagopus

A.R.L. Pt. Barrow, Alaska

May 28 A burrow of a fox was found about four miles south and one mile east of Barrow village. In this case the burrow appeared to have been dug to follow a lemming nest (See journal May 28) fox hairs were found lining the burrow

E. M. Brock

1957

Interspecific Reactions

<u>ARL, Barrow, northern Alaska</u>

Aug 4 A young male lemming weighing 23.0 gr and brought in from Barrow Village July 31 was placed in a different aquarium then it had been in before. The Lemmus has been solitary since July 31 when it was brought in along with 9 unweaned young (see Lemmus, sp. act.)

A minute after the Lemmus had been placed in this aquarium, a *Microtus oeconomus* weighing 31.2 grams was placed in the aquarium. The Microtus has been living solitarily in an aquarium ever since it was brought back from Meade River where it was caught on June 18. This female Microtus gave birth to at least two young the first day it was at Barrow since the next morning, remains of two new born young were found in the aquarium.

Immediately after the two animals recognized one another, it appeared the the small ♂ lemming tried to bite the Microtus on the rump. Then immediately the lemming

E. M. Brock

1957

Interspecific Reactions

A. R. L. Barrow, Northern Alaska

Aug 4 started chasing the Microtus about the aquarium and on several occasions succeeded on climbing on the Microtus and attempting to copulate. This chase was allowed to go on for about five minutes during which time the Lemmus made about six attempts to copulate with the Microtus. They were then separated.

A second observation on placing the same two individuals together resulted in about six more attempts at copulation in three minutes. Rest of the time spent eating and general exploration of aquarium. All some time spent Lemmus chasing Microtus about aquarium. No outward attempts of a fight were noticed.

Alopex

F. M. Brock

1958

Arctic fox

June 11 — Barrow, Alaska

While I was at Wainright, Bill Maher told me that he had seen five fox on a weasel trip out onto the tundra at Barrow.

June 15 — Max Brewer states that he saw a fox behind the Barrow garbage dump.

June 18 — David Schalk states that he saw a fox out on the tundra yesterday.

June 20 — Fox seen about 200 yards south of Transect X. Apparently was hunting and pawing at the ground, then walked slowly on. Always slowly walking and looking at the ground until it saw us. It then stopped and stared at us, walked a hundred feet more and stopped to look at us. Continued to walk circling the lake just west of Transect X. May have been same fox seen by Schalk since he had described it as having a large black rump patch which this one also had due to moulting hair. The entire animal looked very shaggy due to the moulting hairs.

June 22 — Yesterday while I was checking trapline I I discovered a longspur nest when I accidently flush off the female parent. While checking the trapline today, I

Arctic fox

1958

June 22 Barrow, Alaska

I made a special point of looking for the nest. No bird was flushed and the eggs were gone and the nest slightly disturbed with fox droppings on the nest and next to it. The droppings also had small bones in them which looked very much like lemming. Two stakes further on along the line a bird had been caught in a snap trap but had been eaten, probably by the fox.

June 23 Don Stephens reported seeing a fox on a weasel trip to the point.

A white fox was spotted about .5 mile north of transects I and II while Tom and I were going out to retrieve the traplines at about 1900. I was moving about at a fast trot constantly sniffing the ground and hunting. It was definitely a different fox from the one seen on June 20 since this one had a very nice white coat except for a small black patch on the rump. The fox would trot rapidly in one direction and then suddenly stop and go in the opposite direction or to one side as if it were searching the entire area. Occasionally it would seem to find something to eat. On one occasion it stopped and fed

E.M. Brock

Arctic fox

1958

June 23 Barrow, Alaska

on something, remaining there for about a minute. We pin pointed the area and headed toward it with our weasel. Arriving at the location we wandered about and found a freshly broken ruddy turnstone egg sucked empty of its contents. It was also noticed that after the fox had it this egg he stopped to deficate! This was also observed at several other stops he made. The parent turnstones were in the area when we were there and were flying about complaining. The nest was roughly constructed on a high polygon in a mossy, lichen area

While in the weasel, we were able to approach the fox to within about 3-400 yards but once we got out of the weasel and he saw us he ran as fast as he could in the opposite direction

July 12 Timothy Myers reported seeing a fox out near the point on a weasel trip there yesterday evening.

Pitt Point, Alaska

July 17 One fox seen trotting along air strip in the evening.

July 23 Barrow, Alaska

Don Stephens, who takes a trip to the point every day, has stated that he sees

F. M. Brock

1958

Arctic fox

July 23 Barrow, Alaska

foxes quite frequently out near the point. I took a trip to the point with him today and saw at least ~~two~~ owls but no foxes. It may very logically be that these animals are feeding upon the dead and crippled ducks left by the eskimos.

Aug 7, 1958 Cape Simpson, Alaska

A skull by itself was found and saved as a skull only. Later in the day a putrid dead animal was found and the skull was taken. The rest of the skeleton was discarded.

Aug 11 Barrow, Alaska

When I left for Cape Simpson on August 7 it was a premature departure and the traps had to be left out for transects V and VI (see journal) Upon returning from Simpson I checked the two transects. When I approached the lines two foxes were seen in the vicinity – one was on transect VI When I stopped the weasel, the latter fox came over and circled the ~~vehic~~ vehicle. I started to check the trapline and retrieve the traps. Now the fox came to within *five* feet and lay down. Then he moved a short distance to a trap and smelled a dead bird. All this took place at

E. M. Brock

1958

Arctic fox

Aug 11 Barrow, Alaska

about stake number 2.0. From here the fox walked to stake 10.0 following the transect in a straight line and seemingly visiting all the traps. Then, the fox went to the vicinity of stacke 9.0 of transect V and followed the trapline to the area of stake 1.0. Upon checking the two traplines not a single bird (or lemming, if such occurred) remained in the trap. Thirty five traps showed signs of a bird having been eaten from the traps. Also 34 traps were missing - apparently having had birds in them which were carried off by the foxes.

M. Brock

Mustela rixosa

1958
June 24 Barrow, Alaska

Pete Sovalik, Tom Cade and I went out to the area just north of transect IX, which is an area showing high winter usage by lemmings, judging by the hay and lemming nests present. While there, pete saw a whitish animal run past on a tall mound of dirt. We started digging in the lemming tunnel way and soon a least weasel appeared at another opening. After much digging and chasing, we captured the brown and white animal alive. He has been brought back to the lab and been placed in an aquarium. Two longspurs (dead) were placed in the aquarium and without much hesitation he started eating these.

July 7 Four days ago, on July 3, a white laboratory mouse was placed in with the weasel. It was expected, of course, that the mouse would last, at the very most, five minutes. The two animals smelled one another disinterestedly for just a short while and then parted. Today, four days later, the mouse is still alive. The mouse bothers the weasel more than vice-versa. The mouse often follows the weasel trying to sniff it.

One reason for the mouse still being alive, lies in the fact that the weasel

M. Brock

1958

Mustela rixosa

July 7 Barrow, Alaska

has been provided with a constant food supply - mostly dead birds from the traplines.

July 8 The mouse is still alive. A small dish of water was placed in the cage several days ago and is very often used by the weasel. It was at first assumed that the weasel would get enough moisture from the meat it ate, but immediately after the water was placed in the cage, the weasel started using it and has been using it consistently since then.

July 10 The white mouse is still alive. The last time the weasel was fed was July 7 when it was given two dead birds. Assuming that these are probably used up by now, the mouse should not live long. Once again, it is interesting about the water supply. I've noticed on three or four occasions that when the weasel runs out of water it starts ~~st~~ licking the glass of the aquarium it is in. When water is given to it, it immediately goes to drink and remains there for about half a minute drinking.

It is very interesting to observe the weasel when it is through eating, it will push its lower jaw along the ground (like a plow) thus cleaning itself.

E. M. Brock

1958

Bearded Seal

July 13 Barrow, Alaska

While out on an A.R.L. excursion, Pete Sovalik shot a bearded seal. According to Max Brower the skin and meat is usually divided among the eskimoes working at the lab. The skull is usually broken as the head usually serves as the target when the animal is in the water. This individual weighed 207 lbs

E.M. Brock

1958

White Whale

Aug 16 Wainwright, Alaska

At about 6:00 when I was returning from a walk, I reached the village just as everyone was running about shouting "beluga, beluga". About a 1/4 mile from shore a large school of white whales were swimming by, jumping out of the water like porpoises, all heading west. Two oomiaks immediately took off in pursuit with guns and harpoons. An hour later they returned having gotten two - one a very young individual.

The animals were rapidly processed and the meat divided. After eating some raw "muktuk", I asked for the skulls of the two individuals, and the eskimoes, being extremely friendly, gave me both skulls. The larger individual may have been a female because one of the natives started talking to me and stated for a fact that the milk of a beluga is dark green. He also stated that the young were born in the latter part of April and early May. The skulls are accessioned as #1319 and #1320

Usually they keep the skull and let the lower jaw sit in the sun to extract the oil. This is a good gun lubricant according to

M. Brock

white whale

1958

Aug 16 Wainwright, Alaska

eskimos. Also the oils and ~~fat~~ liquid fat from the body are stored in containers and kept for years - the longer the better. This liquid is then used to rub on chests or bodies of ailing people.

I am told the large one was a female and that the sex of the smaller one was not determined.

The group of whales that ~~swam~~ by may have numbered between 25 and 50.

The larger, older animal was pure white and about 12 feet in length. The smaller one, a juvenile was gray and about 5-6 feet in length. The younger animals are supposed to be even darker. Photographs were taken of both to verify the coloration.

E. M. Brock

1958 Caribou

June 25 Atkasuk, Mead River Coal Mine, Alaska

After leaving Barrow by bush plane, I saw my first caribou for this season when we were about fifteen miles north of Mead River Coal Mine. The group consisted of six animals.

While setting out transects VII and VIII, I observed two adult caribou followed by two calves trotting south about .5 mile east of me. After they traveled about a half mile more some rifle shoots were heard. One of the two eskimoes now at the village, had shoot it and then skinned it out. Since we had not received any meat with our food supply we went to make a bargin with this fellow. For a five pound can of coffee and about two pounds of sugar (these we offered him) we received the hind quarters of this calf caribou.

June 27 One lone, very white caribou seen on tundra about five miles SE of Atkasuk. Seen on tundra during one of our stops on a boat trip up the Mead.

July 16 Pitt Point, Alaska

In morning, after checking traplines, saw one caribou. Tracks extremely abundant, many animals must have been in the area.

E. M. Brock

1958

Caribou

July 16 Pitt Point, Alaska

According to the men at Pitt Point, there have recently been a large group of caribou in the area.

On a walk, west of camp, in the afternoon, I saw a group of over 200, about one mile west of the camp. While feeding, the group was well spread out, but when I approached they bunched and ran. Later after they had relaxed, they started feeding, and soon were very much spread out again. Later, this first group seemed to be jointed by another large group of about 100 individuals. They have remained in the one area for about four hours and can be seen from the camp. In feeding, they move about very slowly.

July 17 An L.V.T. trip was taken to an area five miles south west of Pitt point were we obtained water samples from two large winter water supply lakes. While there, I ~~saw~~ noticed a large herd (100 - 200) of caribou grazing about 2 miles west of us. On our return trip we drove past a herd of about one hundred while many single or small groups were also seen.

July 22 Flying low in a bush plane (50'-100') between Pitt Point and Cape Simpson,

E. M. Brock

Caribou

1958

July 22 Pitt Point, Alaska

we saw several large groups of caribou The larger groups consisted of 100-200 individuals while many small groups of 1, 2 to about 25 were also seen. About 1000 caribou seen during this part of the flight. The flight after Cape Simpson (to Barrow) was at a much higher altitude with limited vision below due to a heavy fog.

Aug 15 Wainwright, Alaska

Flew from Barrow to Wainwright today and during the flight saw not more than 20 caribou. Groups varied from one, to three up to about eight.

While at Wainwright, I watched a hunting party return and unload their oomiak of their take of 13 butchered caribou. They had been up the Kuk River.

Aug 16 Another group of natives in an oomiak returned from the Kuk. This party had gotten 25 caribou. All were already butchered and skinned - the skins being on a neat pile.

Aug 17 A third oomiak returned today with an untotaled amount of caribou.

E. M. Brock

1958

Caribou

Aug 24 Pitmegea River, Cape Sabine, Alaska

On flight from Barrow to Pitmegea about ten groups of 100 caribou noted. These were seen during the flight between Wainwright and Pitmegea for the most part. Smaller groups numbering anywhere from 1-100 were seen also.

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